WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR AND COLDER TONIGHT AND SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

LOOK

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ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE IND. SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FIGHTING HIS WAY

BULLER TRYING HARD TO GET TO LADYSMITH.

CANNONADING IN PROGRESS

SHELLING OF BOER TRENCHES CONTINUES.

BIG BATTLE NOT YET FOUGHT

SOME FIGURES ON LOSSES OF BOERS IN THE WAR.

London, Jan. 20.—A special dispatch from Cape Town, dated Friday, January 19, 1 p. m., says:

The Ladysmith relief force is steadily working northward. Heavy fighting occurred yesterday. The Boers are retreating.

WARREN IS FIGHTING.

Spearman's Camp, Natal, Jan. 20.—11:15 a. m.—The firing of field guns was heard early this morning from the left. Evidently General Warren has commenced the bombardment of the Boer trenches on Tobanmyana mountain. There was also a brief musketry fire.

Among the prisoners captured Thursday was a grandson-in-law of President Kruger.

MARLBOROUGH TO THE FRONT.

London, Jan. 20.—The Duke of Marlborough, in his capacity as a staff officer, left for South Africa today. The Duchess and her mother, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, accompanied him as far as Southampton. The duchess will not, however, go with her husband to the Cape. The duke does not take a large retinue of servants to the front with him as has been frequently intimated, but is accompanied only by a valet, who probably will be replaced by the usual officers' 'striker' when he gets into camp.

The departure of the second detachment of the London volunteers today was accompanied by the customary scenes of enthusiasm, and they were given a hearty final send-off on boarding the transports at Southampton.

NO STIRRING NEWS.

London, Jan. 20.—Telegrams from the front indicate that the northward march of the relief column moving towards Ladysmith is proceeding steadily.

The authorities here seem satisfied that now General Buller's forces are within sight of Ladysmith the besieged place is safe at present from serious attacks.

No news of real importance was made public up to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon and there was nothing to show that the general engagement, so frequently rumored, has yet commenced, though, obviously, news of such a battle is momentarily expected.

Advices from Cape Town say Field Marshal Lord Roberts has appointed Lord Stanley, member of parliament for East Lancashire and former lieutenant of the Grenadier guards, to be press censor.

Prince Francis of Teck has gone to the front.

THE BOER LOSSES.

Rensburg, Cape Colony, Friday, Jan. 19.—A gentleman who has escaped from Colesburg reports that the Dutch inhabitants who are sympathizers with the Boers are proceeding to the Orange Free State in anticipation of the evacuation of the town. Mr. Van Der Welt, a member of the Cape assembly, has already gone.

The Boer force there is estimated to number from 6,000 to 7,000 men, besides a strong force at Norvalspont.

The British shells did much execution eastward of the town. The Boer loss up to date is probably 200 men.

Carefully compiled figures, from republican sources, some of which have been investigated and found to be correct, show the Boer losses up to date are, approximately, 6,425 men, including 2,000 casualties during the siege of Ladysmith.

BUT MEAGRE NEWS.

London, Jan. 20.—4:25 p. m.—The only war office dispatch made public up to this hour today is a brief report from Field Marshal Lord Roberts, under today's date, saying in substance that General French has extended his line to the east, further threatening the Boer lines of communication.

Otherwise there is no change in the situation.

EN ROUTE TO AFRICA.

Halifax, N. S., Jan. 20.—The first section of the second contingent which the government of Canada is sending to South Africa, embarked today on the steamer Laurentian. The first section consists of artillery and is in command of Major Hurdman. A large number of people from different sections of the maratime provinces came here to see the Canadians depart, the railroads having allowed excursion fares for the occasion. The scene along the streets as the soldiers marched to the dockyard was one of great enthusiasm. Thousands assembled along the route of march and gave the men a multitudinous demonstration. The crowds cheered almost constantly and waved flags and handkerchiefs. Before the artillerymen left their armory they were addressed by Hon. Frederick E. Boden, minister of militia and defense on the Ottawa cabinet; General Hutton, commander-in-chief of the military, and Sir M. E. Daly, governor of Novia Scotia.

MATTER NOT YET SETTLED

ROUTE OF GENERAL LAWTON'S REMAINS INDEFINITE.

General Corbin Says They May Come East Over One of the Northern Routes.

It is not yet known whether Fort Wayne's request to have the remains of Major General Lawton lie in state in this city will be granted or not. Indianapolis is moving heaven and earth to secure a similar privilege, and it is certain that either Indianapolis or this city will be doomed to disappointment. A Washington dispatch to the Indianapolis papers is to the effect that "Adjutant General Corbin notified Senator Fairbanks yesterday that the remains of General Lawton will probably be brought east from San Francisco by one of the northern instead of one of the southern railroads, as has been contemplated heretofore. If this latter plan be finally adopted, which will not be certainly known before today or Monday, the remains will come via Chicago and will probably lie in state at Indianapolis before being taken to Washington for interment in the national cemetery at Arlington. Senator Beveridge was enlisted in the cause and yesterday morning called on the secretary of war and adjutant general and was assured by them that the matter was practically settled in accordance with the wishes of the people of General Lawton's home state. Governor Mount telegraphed yesterday for further information, but late last night had received no reply."

On the other hand, it is regarded as more than probable that if the remains come to Chicago over one of the northern routes they will continue eastward via the Pennsylvania through this city, and in that case Fort Wayne may have the mournful privilege of gazing upon the face of its distinguished citizen.

TO BE BURIED IN ARLINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 20.—According to arrangements already made by the war department the remains of Major General Henry W. Lawton, U. S. V., who was killed at San Mateo, Luzon, Dec. 19 last, will be interred in the national cemetery at Arlington, with full military honors, the day after they reach this city. The remains of General Lawton are on the troopship Thomas and are expected to arrive at San Francisco about the first of February. Mrs. Lawton is a passenger on that vessel and the final arrangements for the funeral will not be made until the authorities at Washington have ascertained her wishes in the matter. It is settled, however, that the remains will be brought to Washington on a special train in charge of Major General Shafter, who will be accompanied by an aid. The itinerary of the train will not be determined until the wishes of Mrs. Lawton are known. It is probable that the trip will be arranged so as to permit the body to lie in state for a short time at Fort Wayne and Indianapolis.

WILL MODIFY THE LAWS.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 20.—The provincial government has declared its intention of so amending its alien exclusion law as to hereafter permit Americans to hold claims purchased from Canadian locators. Such a concession quite satisfies the Americans at Atlin.

POINT TO DANGER.

MINORITY REPORT MADE IN ROBERTS CASE.

MIGHT BE FATAL PRECEDENT

TO WHOLLY EXCLUDE MEMBER FROM THE HOUSE.

SAY HE SHOULD BE EXPELLED

MAJORITY REPORT IN FAVOR OF EXCLUSION.

Washington, Jan. 20.—When the house met today Mr. Taylor, of Ohio, chairman of the special committee to investigate the case of Representative-elect B. H. Roberts, presented the majority report in favor of the exclusion of Mr. Roberts, and gave notice that he would call the case up on Tuesday.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

The majority report, signed by Chairman Tayler and six of his associates, is a voluminous document, and is accompanied by a summary of the law and facts. It gives the details of the hearings, the ample opportunities afforded to Mr. Roberts to present his case, his refusal to testify and the unanimous finding of facts, heretofore published. It proceeds:

"The committee is unanimous in its belief that Mr. Roberts ought not to remain a member of the house of representatives. A majority are of the opinion that he ought not to be permitted to become a member; that the house has the right to exclude him. A minority are of the opinion that the proper course of procedure is to permit him to be sworn in and then expel him by a two-thirds vote, under the constitutional provision providing for expulsion.

"Your committee desire to assert with the utmost positiveness at this point that not only is the proposition of expulsion as applied to this case against precedent, but that exclusion is entirely in accordance with principle, authority and legislative precedent, and not antagonistic to any legislative action which the house of representatives has ever taken.

"For convenience, we present herewith the proceeding to extend argument in support of the committee's resolution the following summary:

"Upon the facts stated, the majority of the committee assert that the claimant ought not to be permitted to take a seat in the house of representatives and that the seat to which he was elected ought to be declared vacant.

"The minority, on the other hand, assert that he ought to be sworn in in order that if happily two-thirds vote therefor, he may be expelled.

"Three distinct grounds of disqualification are asserted against Roberts:

"1. By reason of his violation of the Edmonds law.

"2. By reason of his notorious and defiant violation of the law of the land, of the decisions of the supreme court and of the proclamations of the presidents, holding himself above the law and not amenable to it. No government could possibly exist in the face of such practices. He is in open war against the laws and institutions of the country, whose congress he seeks to enter. Such an idea is intolerable. It is upon the principle asserted on this ground that all cases of exclusion have been based.

"3. His election as representative is an explicit and offensive violation of the understanding by which Utah was admitted as a state. The objection is made to the refusal to admit Roberts that the constitution excludes the idea that any objection can be made to his coming in if he is 25 years of age, has been seven years a citizen of the United States, and was an inhabitant of Utah when elected, no matter how odious or treasonable or criminal may have been his life and practices.

"To this we reply:

"1. That the language of the constitutional provision, the history of its framing in the constitutional convention and its context clearly show that it cannot be construed to prevent disqualification for crime.

"2. That the overwhelming authority of text book writers on the constitution is to the effect that such disqualification may be imposed by the house and no commentator on the constitution specifically denies it.

"3. The courts of several of the states, in construing analygous provisions have with practical unanimity declared against such narrow construction of such constitutional provisions.

"4. The house of representatives has never denied that it had the right to exclude a member-elect when he had the three constitutional provisions.

"5. In many instances it has distinctly asserted its right so to do in cases of disloyalty and crime.

"6. It passed in 1862 the test oath act, which imposed a real and substantial disqualification for membership in congress, disqualifying hundreds of thousands of American citizens. This law remained in force for twenty years ,and thousands of members of congress were compelled to take the oath it required.

"7. The house in 1896 adopted a general rule of order, providing that no person should be sworn in as a member against whom the objection was made that he was not entitled to take the test oath, and if upon investigation such fact appeared, he was to be permanently debarred from entrance.

"8. The interesting proposition is made that the claimant be sworn in and then turned out. Upon the theory that the purpose is to permanently part company with Mr. Roberts this is a dubious proceeding.

"Such action requires the vote of two-thirds of the members. We ask if such a view is possible or right, in view of the following observations:

"The expulsion clause of the constitution is as follows:

"'Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.'

"No lawyer can read that provision without raising in his mind the question whether the house has any power to expel, except for some cause relating to the contest?

"The ablest lawyers from the beginning of the republic have so insisted, and their reasoning has been so cogent that these propositions are established, namely:

"1. Neither house of congress has ever expelled a member for acts unrelated to him as a member or inconsistent with his public trust and duty as such.

"2. Both houses have many times refused to expel where the guilt of the member was apparent; where the refusal to expel was put upon the ground that the house or senate, as the case might be, had no right to expel for an act unrelated to the member as such, or because it was committed prior to his election."

The report concludes as follows:

"If there is any fact apparent in this case it is that the constituents of Mr. Roberts knew all about him before his election. Can there be room to doubt the proper action of the house? Is it proposed to yield up this power of exclusion? Will it declare itself defenseless and ridiculous?

"Nor are those who assert that expulsion is the remedy necessarily barred from voting for the resolution declaring the seats vacant. He must, indeed, be technical and narrow in his construction of the constitution who will not admit that if a vote to declare the seat vacant is sustained by a two-thirds majority the constitution is substantially complied with. He may not agree with the committee that a mere majority can exclude, but he can reserve the right to make the point of order that the resolution is not carried if two-thirds do not vote for it.

"If the house takes the action which the minority of the committee insists it ought to take it will for the first time in its history part with a most beneficent power which it has often exercised—a power that ought rarely to be exercised, but which the house has never declared it did not possess.

"Mindful of the gravity of the question and realizing the responsibility imposed upon us, we recommend the adoption of the resolution:

"'Resolved, That under the facts and circumstances of this case, Brigham H. Roberts, representative-elect from the state of Utah, ought not to have a seat in the house of representatives, and that the seat to which he was elected is hereby declared vacant.'

"Robert W. Taylor,
"Charles E. Landis,
"Page Morris,
"Romeo H. Freer,
"Smith McPherson,
"Samuel W. T. Lanham,
"Robert W. Miers."

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, presented the minority report in favor of seating Mr. Roberts and then expelling him.

The minority report is signed by Mr. Littlefield, republican, of Maine, and Mr. DeArmond, democrat, of Missouri. It says in part:

"The undersigned members of the special committee appointed to inves-

(Continued on Second Page.)

WITNESS MISSING

MAN IN THE CLARK CASE HAS DISAPPEARED.

EFFORTS TO FIND HIM FAIL

MORE TALES OF HARD CASH ARE TOLD.

A LEGISLATOR ON THE STAND

ONE WITNESS WHO WAS HIRED TO DISAPPEAR.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The investigation by the committee on privileges and elections into the allegation of bribery against Senator Clark was resumed today.

T. F. Normoile, a book-keeper of Butte, was first called. He was a member of the last legislature. He testified that within a week after his election he was approached with an indirect offer of a large sum for his vote for Mr. Clark. It was said to him that he could get $15,000 to $20,000 for his vote and perhaps enough to make him a snug fortune if he would merely absent himself from the legislature at the time of the voting for United States senator. When the legislature convened a man approached him and asked him if he proposed to make a "sucker" of himself and not get anything out of his election. Finally, he said, just before the election he was offered $12,500 for his vote for Clark, the sum to be placed in the hands of some disinterested person. At this point Chairman Chandler said that John P. Murphy, of Butte, one of the men who, it is claimed, had approached Mr. Normoile, had come to Washington by request to testify in the case. He left immediately after a subpoena had been issued for him.

"Search has been made for him in vain," said Senator Chandler, "and the assistance of the newspapers is solicited to ascertain his whereabouts."

In response to a statement from Mr. Faulkner, Mr. Clark's leading attorney, that he knew nothing of Murphy, Senator Chandler replied: "I thought he might accidentally let you know his whereabouts."

Mr. Faulkner—I'll let you know if he does.

Mr. Chandler—No doubt the newspaper men will find him in two or three days.

On cross-examination Mr. Normiele said he was a democrat. He was employed and had been since the legislature adjourned at the Anaconda company. He had voted for Conrad for United States senator from first to last. He said to the proposition of $12,500 for his vote that he would think it over. As to the $10,000 proposition he had replied that "that is very little for a man to sell himself for."

At the conclusion of Mr. Normiele's testimony Mr. Cason, one of yesterday's witnesses, was recalled for cross-examination by Mr. Faulkner. He admitted that he had gone to W. A. Clark's office in November, soon after the election, to talk with him about the election of a United States senator. He explained why he had gone to see Mr. Clark, saying that generally the republicans were favorable to Clark's election and thought that there was a good chance to elect him.

At the two interviews he had with Mr. Clark in November he had indicated his belief that Mr. Marceyes, represent-elect from Custer county, might be induced to vote for Clark, but he said that no approach to corruption with reference to Mr. Marceyes was made at these interviews.

Mr. Cason then was examined as to an interview with W. A. Clark held in the latter's room just before the election of senator. He declared that Mr. Clark had asked him to see Representative Marceyes as witness could handle him better than anybody else.

Mr. Cason said Clark had authorized him to pay $10,000 to Representative Marceyes, the authorization being given him in a whisper and by holding up the fingers and thumbs of both hands. Subsequently he had learned that Marceyes was favorable to Clark anyhow, and he made no offer of money to him.

Mr. Cason after admitting that he received $500 from Senator Clark for his services said that Mr. Clark did not have the reputation in Butte of being a liberal payer.

In response to an inquiry of Mr. Faulkner's as to how many written statements he had made concerning this case, Mr. Cason replied that he had made one to Mr. Booth, an attorney of Butte, a Daly democrat, and the one to which he had testified yesterday. In a conversation with Booth he had told him some time last summer that he did not want to testify in the case. Subsequently he had given Mr. Booth a written statement, accompanied by the letters and papers bearing upon the case. He denied receiving any consideration for the written statement beyond a promise that he would not be called as a witness.

He admitted that he knew the statement could not be used as evidence. He said that in his opinion the matter contained in the two statements were "too good to keep" and that he had been betrayed by both Booth and Root.

He denied having received any consideration for the testimony which he delivered in the Wellcome disbarment proceedings.

A letter of Cason to Root in which the former held the latter responsible for the making public of the written statement of Cason which was to be held as sacred between them was offered as evidence. In the letter Cason declared his intention of making a clean breast of the whole transaction and accused Root of violating his oath as an Odd Fellow in betraying him (Cason).

In another letter Cason reiterated the statements made in the Root letter declaring that Mr. Clark had said he would hold his seat in the senate if it cost him $1,000,000.

On redirect examination Mr. Cason told how Mr Root had given him $1,500 to leave Butte and keep away from the service of a subpoena of the senate committee. At the conclusion of the examination of Mr. Cason counsel for the contestants announced that they had no other testimony to offer until certain letters sent for by the defense had arrived.

Mr. Faulkner said the letters, although on the way from Butte, had not arrived. In response to an inquiry from Chairman Chandler as to whether he was prepared to proceed with the defense, Mr. Faulkner replied that he was not and could scarcely in fairness be expected to put on his witnesses until the contestants had rested.

After some discussion an adjournment was taken until Monday morning next at 10:25.

BANK NAMES NEW OFFICERS

SEVERAL PROMOTIONS AT THE OLD NATIONAL.

Charles E. Bond Succeeds the Late James C. Woodworth as Assistant Cashier—Other Changes.

The directors of the Old National bank, at a meeting held this morning, made a number of promotions in the business and clerical force of that institution. The position of assistant cashier, made vacant by the death of the late James C. Woodworth, was filled by the promotion of Charles E. Bond, the second assistant cashier. Mr. Bond is well known and has been with the Old National bank ever since its organization. The position of second assistant cashier was abolished.

The other advancements made this morning include that of G. A. Swegman, who becomes paying teller; Amos Richey, who is promoted to general bookkeeper, and Carl Jergueson, who becomes individual bookkeeper.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the directors' sorrow and regret at the death of Mr. Woodworth, and these resolutions will be reported at the next meeting of the directors.

RAILROAD MEN IN CONFERENCE

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 20.—Railroad leaders resumed their secret conference here today. General Manager Ramsey, of the Wabash railroad, left the city during the night. His departure leaves the effort to reach a settlement of pending differences practically at a standstill. Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Engineers, said today: "As matters now stand, we will have to conduct our deliberations independent of the railroad."

ROLAND REED IMPROVES.

New York, Jan. 20.—The condition of Roland Reed, the actor, was better today. He passed a fairly comfortable night last night.

JOHN RUSKIN DEAD.

London, Jan. 20.—John Ruskin died this afternoon of influenza, aged 81 years.

Mr. Ernst Nohrwald, residing west of the city, is confined to her home with an attack of tonsilitis.

PACK TRAIN LOST.

AMERICANS MEET DISASTER IN PHILIPPINES.

AMBUSHED BY THE FILIPINOS

LIEUTENANT RALSTON AND TWO MEN KILLED.

OF THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

OPERATIONS ARE REPORTED BY OTIS.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The first untoward happening in the highly successful campaign now going on in Luzon is announced in the following cablegram:

"Manila, Jan. 20, 1900.—Pack train, twenty ponies, transporting rations between Santo Tomas and San Pablo, Laguna province, escorted by fifty men under Lieutenant Ralston, Thirtieth Infantry, ambushed yesterday; two men killed, five wounded, nine missing; pack train lost; lieutenant and thirty-four men returned to Santo Tomas with killed and wounded; affair being investigated.

"Doret, Forty-fifth Infantry, struck insurgents in Batangas mountains, prepared in ambush to meet him; he killed eight, wounded three, captured seventeen, one Spaniard, six rifles; his casualties, two men slightly wounded. Otis."

DEEP WATER WAY FEASIBLE

STEAM YACHT GOES OVER THE CHICAGO CANAL.

Drainage Commissioners Demonstrate That a Big Ship Channel Is Practicable.

Summit, Ill., Jan. 20.—To demonstrate the practicability of the drainage canal as a link in the deep water way between the lakes and the gulf, the sanitary trustees today aboard of their private yacht Juliet made the first trip between Chicago and Lockport over the new water course, in a steam propeller craft.

The twenty-five feet depth of the canal afforded ample room for the trim yacht and the voyage was made in quick time. In addition to the drainage trustees and others invited there were aboard Mayor Harrison, Commissioner of Public Works McGann and other men prominent in official and business life.

The feasibility of changing the canal into a deep waterway course was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the party aboard, and the matter will be pushed.

During the trip Trustee Jones authorized Mayor Harrison to tender the Juliet to Admiral Dewey for a trip down the canal during his coming visit to Chicago.

SAY HE WAS KIDNAPPED.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The state department has been notified that the state of Washington proposes to examine into the allegation that officers of that state were responsible for the kidnapping of an American named Everett and if it is borne out the men will be punished. The state has called for the report made to the department by the United States consul at Victoria as a basis for action. This report shows that Everett, who was charged with robbery, was spirited across the line from Washington into British Columbia, where he was held by the authorities, but that the blame lies upon the Washington officers instead of upon the British Columbian police, as was at first supposed. The man is still under arrest, and his case is a subject of correspondence between the state department and the British government through the British embassy here.

AN EXCEPTION MADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—Alexander C. Robinson, of the firm of Robinson Bros., Pittsburg, was today elected a member of the Philadelphia stock exchange. His was the first application for membership since the recent ruling of the exchange prohibiting division of commissions with brokers in other cities.

COLSON INDICTED.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 20.—The grand jury today returned indictments charging Col. David G. Colson with the willful murder of Lieutenant Ethelbert Scott and L. W. Demaree.

PUNY CHILDREN

TOO MANY OF THEM DIE.

Their Little Bodies Unable to Stand the Ordeal of Development.

WE THINK EVERY MOTHER IN THIS TOWN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT VINOL.

It is the Delicious Tonic We Advise for Growing Children.

Is your boy or girl pale and listless? Do they act differently from other children? Do they sleep poorly and eat poorly? Does your boy avoid the sports and games of other boys? Does your girl complain of headache and find her studies a hardship?

If so, you may make up your mind they are growing too fast. They need something to help nature in her great work of furnishing the necessary elements for creating flesh and muscle tissue, bone structure and rich, pure, red blood.

They need a tonic in the full sense of the word and we can tell you what to get.

It is Vinol Wine of Cod-Liver Oil, the great modern reconstructor. Children like it, it is so delicious to the taste, in spite of the fact that it contains a highly concentrated extract of the medicinal principles that are found in cod-liver oil.

But because the vile-smelling and tasting grease has been discarded and all of the other disagreeable features eliminated, the benefits of Vinol are easily understood.

Vinol acts favorably on the stomach, creates an appetite and enables the food that is eaten to do the greatest possible amount of good.

Following is a letter that bears directly on this subject:

"I was all run down and took Vinol. It did me so much good and it was so pleasant to take that I gave it to my children. They were growing fast and needed something in the way of a tonic and I found it to be just the thing for them."—SARAH PICKERING, 1932 Fall River, Mass.

We cordially invite mothers interested in the welfare of their children, as well as any one else needing a sure, safe and delicious tonic, rebuilder and rejuvenator, to call on us. We will gladly tell any one all we know about Vinol and why we so highly endorse it.

Inasmuch as we are always ready and pleased to refund the cost of Vinol to those who don't find it exactly what we claim it to be, it will be seen that we are prepared to substantially endorse our claims for the excellence of this marvelous preparation.

PELLENS & POLSTER,
Pharmacists, 94 Calhoun Street.

$10, $20, $50, $100.00

LOANS MADE

on any amount you may wish on your furniture, piano, horses and wagon, carriage or other like security on easy payments. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both. Money and Goods. Persons momentarily embarrassed who desire above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. You get the full amount of the loan.

No charges taken out in advance.

Loans also made to salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations without endorsement. We will cheerfully give any further information on calling at our office.

Do not fail to call before you borrow, for we will surely save you money. It pays to borrow of US.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 3, Arcade upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

WHAT A MAN APPRECIATES . . . . .

more than any other one thing in wearing apparel is a perfect fitting shirt. We can furnish a large amount of comfort in this line for a small amount of money. Our shirts don't cost any more than others, but the comfort they afford would warrant paying a lot more if it were necessary. Give us a trial.

P. G. KUTTNER,
Custom Shirt Maker and Men's Furnisher,
142 Calhoun St.

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Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

DID NOT WANT ANY POLITICS

MINE WORKERS TABLE 16 TO 1 RESOLUTION.

Declared That They Were Not a Monetary Convention—Talk of the Big Coal Strike.

Indianapolis, Jan. 20.—At today's session of the United Mine Workers of America a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver was tabled amid cries of:

"We want no 16 to 1."

"We are not a monetary convention."

A resolution authorizing national board officers to push bills in legislatures and congress and providing that copies of the congressional record shall be distributed among local unions caused a warm debate.

The resolution committee was ordered to prepare a substitute.

A resolution providing that all United Mine Workers be compelled to buy only union made goods when they are obtainable, and providing fines against offenders was debated at length.

The spirit of the resolution was finally accepted, but the part relating to fines was tabled.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, said today in regard to the threatened strike of 100,000 anthracite coal miners, that there can be no authorized strike without definite action on the part of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers. The members of that board are all in Indianapolis.

The board has not yet been called together to consider the anthracite situation. There are over 20,000 organized workers in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. They have delegates in attendance upon the convention in session here, but the anthracite operators will not be bound by the agreement reached at the inter-state conference next week.

HADLEY'S POSITION.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 20.—President Arthur T. Hadley, of Yale university, who returned from his western trip last night, gave to the Associated Press today the following statement explaining his position on the subject of "trusts."

"My position with regard to 'trusts' has been that most of the evils attributed to them are due to other causes. The real evils can be cured better by publicity and enforcing responsibility of directors than by repressive legislation. A full account of these statements is given in a magazine in November last. The alleged quotations with regard to social ostracism grow out of a chance remark in the course of a talk before business men of Denver. Social ostracism will serve as a remedy for any public evil. It is, in fact, the only effective remedy. It applies to evils connected with trusts in the same way that it does to any other form of commercial wrong. It did not suggest the ostracism of trusts, but of the individuals who grossly abuse the powers which the existence of trusts place in their hands."

AWFUL GAS EXPLOSION.

Peru, Ind., Jan. 20.—The new gas pumping station of the Logansport and Wabash Valley Gas company, which was completed two weeks ago at a cost of $50,000 to increase the pressure of gas for consumption in this city in accordance with the contract between the city and the gas company, was wrecked last night by one of the boilers exploding. The station was completely wrecked and the engineer, John Clark, killed. His body was thrown 100 feet. Several narrow escapes of other employes are reported from flying iron and timber. Clark leaves a widow and three children at Paris, Ill. The explosion was heard for miles. The supply of gas will be limited until the station is repaired, and should a cold snap come much suffering would ensue.

ARMS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The bureau of ordnance of the navy has made a requisition to the ordnance department of the army for 1,200 army magazine rifles and 2,400,000 rounds of ammunition for the use of the marine corps in the Philippines. Requisitions will soon be made for 2,000 more army magazine rifles for the navy.

DIED OF MORPHINISM.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 20.—Excessive use of morphine, to which it appears he had been addicted during the past four years, was the cause of the death in a hospital here last night of Will J. McConnell, of Cleveland, O., well known in the west as a temperance lecturer. He came to this city on Wednesday and registered at Green's hotel. That night he was found on the streets in an unconscious condition and removed to a hospital. At that time his identity was unknown. The physicians discovered that he was suffering from morphine poisoning, and despite their efforts he died shortly before last midnight. McConnell's 14-year-old son was murdered by his brother-in-law in Allegheny City four years ago, and since then it has been commonly reported that the temperance advocate used both liquor and drugs to excess, although not discontinuing his lectures.

DEATHS AND FUNERALS.

BABCOCK.

Mrs. Mary Babcock died at 11 o'clock Friday night from apoplexy, at her home, 306 Harrison street. Mrs. Babcock was the widow of John F. Babcock, and was seventy-seven years of age. She was stricken with the disease during the afternoon and lingered in a semi-conscious state until her death. There are four surviving children.

The funeral services will be held on Monday.

STILLWELL.

Ray Worden Stillwell, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Stillwell, died at 2 o'clock this morning at the home of the family, 70 Huestis avenue, after a protracted illness. The lad was born in Ohio, and his age was sixteen years.

Funeral services will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, and at 2 o'clock from the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ.

PAPE.

Carrie Pape, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Pape, died at 8:30 o'clock this morning at the family residence, 20 West Third street, from lung fever. The little one was nearly nine years of age.

Funeral from the late residence on Monday afternoon at 1:30 and at 2 o'clock from the Trinity Lutheran church, Rev. Hahn officiating.

PAYNE.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Payne, of 11 Ida avenue, died Friday evening from exhaustion, at the age of one day.

KLIPSCH.

Ethel Klipsch, aged seven years, died Friday at the School for Feeble-Minded Youth. Her death was due to croup, and the remains were shipped to Hope, Ind., today for interment.

BEIGLER.

Shortly before noon today the little son of Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Biegler was found dead in bed at the residence, 100 Chicago street. Its age was three months and eleven days. Deputy Coroner Barnett visited the home, but has not yet made a report in the case.

The funeral will be held on Monday.

HALL.

Beverley Hall, formerly of this city, died this morning at Marion, Ohio, where he has been conducting a hotel. Mr. Hall was sixty-two years of age, and has been in poor health for several years. Some years ago he suffered a stroke of paralysis.

The remains will be brought to Fort Wayne for interment, reaching the city Monday at 11:55, and will be taken to Peltier's undertaking parlors, where friends can view them. The burial will occur Monday afternoon.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Gross.—Funeral services of Adam Gross will be held from the residence, 12 Highland street, Sunday morning at 8:30, conducted by Rev. T. J. Johnson. The remains will be taken to Eel River cemetery for interment.

Seibert.—Funeral services of Mrs. Emma Seibert will be held from the residence, corner of Rumsey and High streets, Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Lindenwood.

Wiegand.—Funeral services of Edward Wiegand will be held Monday morning at 8:30 from the residence, 343 Lafayette street, and at 9 o'clock from St. Peter's Catholic church.

Koch.—Funeral services of Edward Koch will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 47 Oliver street, and at 2:30 from the Baptist church, conducted by Rev. Henson.

Rev. L. L. Henson, of the First Baptist church, today received notice of the death of his grandfather, Philip G. Henson, at Benton, Ky. He was aged about 85 years. Mr. Henson will be prevented from attending the funeral.

Theodore Steger, of 150 Montgomery street, is ill with inflammatory rheumatism.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

POINT TO DANGER

(Continued From First Page.)

tigate and report upon the prima facie and final right of Brigham H. Roberts to a seat in the house as representative from Utah being unable to agree with the conclusions of the committee as to the constitutional questions involved, very respectfully submit our views.

"Assuming that Mr. Roberts has been and is now a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives, and the house of representatives is for that reason of the opinion that he ought not to be a member thereof, what course should we rightfully pursue under the constitution, the supreme law of the land—exclude him or expel him? If he is to be excluded, it must be because he is for such reason legally ineligible or disqualified.

"The purpose is to consider the question of constitutional right, not of power, as it is conceded that the house has the power to exclude, with or without reason, right or wrong.

"The exercise of such a power, without constitutional warrant, would simply be brute force, a tyrannous exercise of power, unreviewable by any tribunal."

After citing the constitutional provision as to the qualification of a representative in congress, the report proceeds:

"This house, by its independent action, cannot make law for any purpose. The adding by this house, acting alone, of a qualification not established by law would not only be a violation of both the constitution and the law, but it would establish a most dangerous precedent, which could hardly fail to 'return to plague the inventor.' You might feel that the grave moral and social aspects of this case allowed you to—

"'Wrest once the law to your authority
To do a great right, do a little wrong.'

"But what warrant have you, when the barriers of the constitution are once broken down, that there may not come after us a house with other standards of morality and propriety, which will create other qualifications with no rightful foundations, that, in the heat and unreason of partisan contest—since there will be no definite standard by which to determine the existence of qualifications—will add anything that may be necessary to accomplish the desired result? Exigency will determine the sufficiency. It would no longer be a government of laws, but of men. To thus depart from the constitution, and substitute force for law, is to embark upon a trackless sea, without chart or compass, with almost a certainty of direful shipwreck.

"We believe that Mr. Roberts has the legal constitutional right to be sworn in as a member, but the facts are such that we further believe the house in the exercise of its discretion is not only justified, but required by every proper consideration involved, to expel him promptly after he becomes a member.

"We recommend the following as a substitute for the resolution proposed by the committee:

"'Resolved, That Brigham H. Roberts, having been duly elected a representative in the Fifty-sixth congress from the state of Utah, with the qualifications requisite for admission to the house as such, is entitled as a constitutional right, to take the oath of office prescribed for members-elect, his status as a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives, affording constitutional ground for expulsion, but not for exclusion from the house.'

"And if the house shall hold with us and swear in Mr. Roberts as a member, we shall, as soon as recognition can be had, offer a resolution to expel him as a polygamist, unlawfully cohabiting with plural wives."

Five thousand copies of the reports were ordered printed for general distribution.

ROBERTS SAID NOTHING.

Mr. Roberts was in his seat during these proceedings, but made no effort to address the house.

A resolution was passed authorizing the secretary of war to admit Almedo Alfordo, of Ecquador, to the West Point military academy.

A bill was passed to grant the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad a right-of-way through the Fort Sill and Fort Reno military reservations in Oklahoma.

The senate bill to authorize the building of the Mare Island and League Island dry docks of stone and concrete instead of timber, was passed without division.

The joint resolution for the appointment of Former Secretary of State Richard Olney to the vacancy on the board of regents of the Smithsonian institution, caused by the death of William Preston Johnston, of Louisiana, was adopted.

A resolution was adopted calling for information in the possession of the war department relative to the power canal around St. Mary's rapids, Lake Superior.

Mr. White, of North Carolina, (colored) presented a petition signed by 2,413 persons for national legislation against lynching and mob violence and asked that it be read at the clerk's desk. Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, objected, saying that there was no reason why this petition should not take the usual course.

At 1 o'clock the house suspended business and listened to tributes to the memory of the late Representative Danford, of Ohio.

At 2:10 p. m. the house adjourned.

A DAY FOR DIVORCE CASES

JUDGES O'ROURKE AND VESEY EACH GRANT TWO.

The Nestel Case Continued Over Until Next Monday—The Court News.

The Allen county courts are making a record for divorces nowadays. Judges O'Rourke and Vesey were today each hearing evidence in divorce cases and as a result, the domestic infelicities of five couples have been heard within a few hours.

Judge O'Rourke granted Mary Kohn a legal separation from Reuben Kohn and the plaintiff was allowed to resume her maiden name, Mary Sauers.

The same judge also granted Ella Powell a divorce from Eaton Powell. In neither of the cases was there anything sensational.

The evidence was heard in the case of Ida May McDonald against Howard Leroy McDonald, but decision was withheld by Judge O'Rourke until Monday morning, when a decree will probably be granted.

THE NESTEL CASE.

Mrs. Brooks, one of the defendants in the Nestel will case, was on the witness stand Friday afternoon and this morning. Mrs. Brooks was cut off in the will the same as the plaintiffs, but declined to contest. She says she doesn't ask for any more than the will allowed her and her testimony is being eagerly listened to by the jurymen. Attorneys believe that on Mrs. Brooks' testimony the case may finally rest, as she appears to be unprejudiced. Just before noon there was a heated controversy between the attorneys in the case and it was necessary for Judge Vesey to reprimand. An apology to the court soon settled the trouble and adjournment was taken at noon until Monday.

NOTES.

Judge O'Rourke has granted naturalization papers to Catherine McM. Penman, widow of Robert Penman.

Robert Spice sues Arthur R. Tanner et al. for an account of $100. O. N. Heaton is attorney.

Judge O'Rourke has allowed claims to the amount of $1,600 in the case against the estate of Christine Schneider.

T. B. Hedekin has filed reports as guardian of Bernard and Mary Cornelia Hedekin.

Truant Officer Elzie M. Keyser had a number of delinquents under the compulsory education law in court Friday. Keyser made an investigation of some complaints at Sheldon that children of certain families were not allowed to go to school, and as a result affidavits were filed before Justice France against Samuel Ambler, Cornelius Farrell and Andrew Farrell. Justice France fined Ambler and Cornelius Farrell $1 and costs each and took the case against Andrew Farrell under advisement until Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LADIES'

Monday, Jan. 22nd, we will have with us all day Mr. McGuire, Benjamin & Caspery's representative, showing all the latest styles in spring and summer tailor-made suits and jackets. All ladies wishing to leave special orders are cordially invited to inspect this line.

WOLF & DESSAUER,
70 and 72 Calhoun St.

TO SAIL FOR MANILA.

San Francisco, Jan. 20.—The transport and collier Scindia will sail today for Manila via Guam, with 8,000 tons of freight, including 5,000 of coal for Guam. The Scindia has 100 apprentice boys, all of whom were sent here from the east and who are to be distributed among the fleet at Manila. She carries a crew of 125 men.

BARNUM & BAILLEY FIRE.

Bridgeport, Conn., Jan. 20.—The damage wrought by the fire at the winter quarters of the Barnum & Bailey circus here last night was fully $125,000. An inventory of the stock which is being taken today already shows a loss of more than $100,000 and Superintendent Hutchinson says that the total amount surely will be $225,000 more. The fire is believed to have originated from a lamp left in the car shed by the roofers, who have been putting a tin roof on the building. It is supposed that some of the varnish, oils or paint, of which there was a great quantity in the shed, took fire from the lamp. Orders for the construction of new cars to take the place of the thirty destroyed were given this morning. It is now thought that the departure of the "Buffalo Bill" show on its spring tour will be delayed by reason of lack of cars and that the loss of business will be felt as one consequence of the fire.

For Torpid Liver, a Poor Digestion, Flatulence, Constipation, Biliousness and Sick Head-Ache TAKE

BRISTOL'S PILLS

They are Safe, Mild, Quick-acting, Painless, do not weaken, and always give satisfaction.

They are the most reliable Household Medicine known, and can be taken at any season by Adults or Children.

ALL THE LEADING DRUGGISTS SELL BRISTOL'S PILLS

ARRESTED A SUSPECT.

Deputy Sheriffs Stout and Whitney on Friday evening arrested a man supposed to be one of the Silver Lake bank robbers. As soon as information of the robbery reached Sheriff Melching, and with it the intelligence that a suspicious stranger had hired a Churubusco liveryman to drive in Fort Wayne, he detailed the deputies to watch every route entering the city. They took up their position at the Bloomingdale mills, and when their suspect arrived promptly took him into custody.

At the jail the fellow said his name was Ferguson, and the sheriff had information that at Columbia City the fellow had given the name of Murphy; that he drove into Columbia City from the west Thursday afternoon with a man named Shutt. Ferguson finally admitted having been at Columbia City. When searched he was found to be carrying a Smith & Wesson revolver containing two cartridges, the other three having been recently discharged. He had $26 in cash in his pocket.

In his examination at the jail here, Ferguson said he lived at Mentone, but he could not give the name of a single person who lived there, and did not even know what railroad passed through the town. Sheriff Melching later called up Sheriff Matthews, of Warsaw, who informed his that there was no Ferguson or Murphy known at Mentone.

A CORRECTION.

The name of the woman whom William Krupps, of Sterling, Ill., is trying to find in Allen county is Ellen Biggy and not Briggs, as The Sentinel printed it Friday. She was left while an infant with a family in this county, from thirty-two to thirty-seven years ago, the exact period being unknown. Her father saw her some eighteen years ago here, but nothing has been learned of her since. Her parents at the time the little one was brought here lived in Selma, not Salem, Ohio. The sought-for woman must now be from 32 to 37 years of age.

Mrs. Elberson will keep her rooms, 67 Harrison street, open every evening and Sunday afternoon for Bible readings. She invites all who wish to come there to read and study the scriptures.

NOTICE!

Every lady in the city ought to see Benjamin & Caspery's line of tailor-made suits and jackets for spring and summer, whether they wish to give a special order or not, at our store Monday, Jan. 22nd. Mr. McGuire, their representative, has with him all the new Parisian and American styles. Call as early as possible to avoid the crowd in the afternoon.

WOLF & DESSAUER,
70 and 72 Calhoun St.

COME TONIGHT

And buy one of our nobby shirts:
$1.50 shirts go at $1.00.
$1.00 shirts go at 66c.
50c shirts go at 33c.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

Buy your suit or overcoat before Patterson's sale closes.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LOST—A lady's pocketbook, containing money and four rings. Finder please return to Sentinel office and receive reward.

ROSE COGHLAN IN "THE WHITE HEATHER" TONIGHT.

One of the most important successes of recent years is the London Drury Lane melodrama, "The White Heather," which ran for several months in the Academy of Music in New York. This season the management has secured Rose Coghlan as the star and she will be seen at the Temple tonight in her famous impersonation of Lady Janet, a part in which she was greatly praised by the metropolitan critics. In addition to Miss Coghlan, the cast will include a score of well known actors and actresses. The play is a most interesting one and tells a graphic story of love and hate. It is magnificently staged at a cost of many thousand dollars. In the ball scene of the last act many costly gowns are worn by the ladies of the company.

J. H. RIEMEN,

Barber and Music Dealer, is doing business at his old stand, 147 Hanna St., cor. Hanna and Lewis.

20eod3t

A song that will set the country singing, "The Casket in the Clay." On sale at all music dealers. Have it played over before you buy it.

20-2t

The peat bogs in Sweden, many of them eight to ten yards deep, cover an area of about 8,048,000 acres.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

MUSICAL INSTRUCTOR.

Mr Charles Duncan Allen,
ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER.
TRINITY CHURCH,
Teacher of Voice Culture, Piano, Organ and Theory of Music at
At Parish House, on West Berry, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 2 to 4 to meet those desiring instructions in any of these branches.

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERT KLAEHN,
39 West Main.
Undertaker.
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Office open day and night.
Telephones 1258 and 228 Main.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER,
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans,
No. 24 W. Wayne street.
Fort Wayne, Indiana.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $250,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

CAPITAL $350,000.
SURPLUS $140,000.
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK.
S. W. Corner Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
James C. Woodworth, Asst. Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $70,000.
Safe Deposit boxes for rent.

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTER OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT,
James E. Graham,
Room 16, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, IND.
Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

PHYSICIAN.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies' suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 18 W Wayne street. Telephone 245.

Talk is Cheap.

Modern facilities in making, and new methods in the construction and application of Artificial Plates have made their usefulness and adaptability greater and, at the same time, made their cost far less.

Those who are reticent, on account of bad teeth, and those who talk fabulously from loss of teeth, should remember that our Plates, of any material, at any cost, make perfect articulation and give perfect lasting results.

Painless Extraction with Vitalized Air, or the medicines in the gums.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,

Drs. J. A. and J. W. Williams; Mgrs. 98 Calhoun St. Telephone No. 1178.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, Electric Wiring.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

No. 141 Calhoun Street.

'Phone 207.

THIS MONTH

We will have a clearance sale of all our . . . . . .

HOLIDAY BOOKS AND NOVELTIES

selling them all AT COST.

LEHMAN BOOK and NEWS CO.,

81 CALHOUN ST.

KEEP OUT COLD.

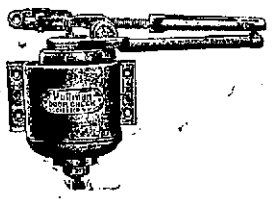
"Pullman"

Stands for "Made on Honor." "Oldest in years, newest in ideas."

"Pullman"

LIQUID

Door Check & Spring



FOR SALE BY

F. M. Smith & Co.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit convenience of borrower.

Business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co., Room 21, Bass Blk., over First National Bank, 77 Calhoun. Take elevator to fourth floor.

Arcade Dental Parlors, Drs. Burket & Baker,

Reliable Dentists.

We wish to demonstrate to the people of this community that teeth can be extracted PAINLESS without gas, ether or chloroform, and that first-class work can be done at less than one-half charged by private dentists

COMPARE OUR PRICES.

22k Gold Crowns, $5.00.
Gold Fillings, $1.00 up.
Silver Fillings, 50c.
Plates, $5.00.
Bridge Work, $5.00.
Painless Extraction, 50c.

Painless Dentistry Our Specialty.

Special attention with years of experience has enabled us to reduce to a perfect science the PAINLESS METHODS

Teeth With or Without Plates.

Artificial teeth inserted to look Natural, and all perfect fit Guaranteed. Our earnest desire is that all orders for plates intrusted to us shall give the patient entire satisfaction.

Call and have your teeth examined and get our prices. Samples on exhibit.

ARCADE DENTAL PARLORS.

Ground Floor, Room 7.

Lady Attendant. 'Phone 677.

Open 8 a. m., to 8 p. m. Sundays, 9 a. m., to 4 p. m.

OSTEOPATHY: A NEW AND SCIENTIFIC METHOD OF CURING DISEASES WITHOUT MEDICINES. The proper adjustment of the Bones, Ligaments, Tendons, Arteries, Veins, and the Freeing of the Nerves. The Scientific Method of Curing Diseases and Deformities, and proven to be CURRENT by the thousands of people who have tried it. Suite 69 and 70, Pixley & Long Building. 23 1 m

SAVE YOUR HAIR

WITH SHAMPOOS OF

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP (25c.), to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle; CUTICURA OINTMENT (50c.), to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal; and CUTICURA RESOLVENT (50c.), to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All About the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free.

Cuticura THE SET, $1.25

Tap, tap all day at the machine until the head throbs with every tap. And when the machine stops for the day the throbbing still goes on. More than any other class of women the large army of women clerks needs to closely watch the health of the organs peculiarly womanly. For the general health will be disturbed just in proportion as the local health of the delicate, womanly organs is disordered. With irregularities there will come pains in the head, the back or side, nausea and general misery. The happiness of the future life of the wife and mother may be entirely ruined by neglect of the health at this critical period.

Women confined in offices, shut out from necessary exercise will find a faithful friend in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It so regulates the womanly functions and so strengthens the delicate organs that pain from these causes will be absolutely done away with and future health be perfectly assured.

There is no opium, cocaine or other narcotic in "Favorite Prescription." Neither does it contain alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

"I was so weak I did not have breath to walk across my room," writes Miss Ishell Miller, of New Providence, Calloway Co., Ky. "My periods occurred too often and the hemorrhage would be prolonged and the loss of blood very excessive. I also had spells which the doctor said were fainting fits. I could not tell when they were coming on but they left me very weak. My stomach would cramp until I could not straighten. This would last for several hours. I did not gain strength from one monthly period to another; was very weak and nervous all the time. I was advised by a kind friend to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which I did and before I had taken two bottles of it I could work all day. I took in all six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' and about five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Pellets. I used no other medicine. I have never had a return of this trouble since, and never can praise Dr. Pierce's medicines enough, for I know they saved my life."

The Cure that Cures

Coughs, Colds, Grippe,

WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION IS

OTTO'S CURE

Sold by all druggists 25&50cts

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

AT CHICAGO.

On Jan. 24, 25 and 26, 1900, at 10 a. m. each day.

We will sell at public auction for account Fire Underwriters,

at our additional salesroom 258 to 264 Wabash Ave., Chicago, the entire

Wholesale Dry Goods

stock of A. Krolik & Co. Detroit, Mich.

consisting of

$600,000 worth of STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Linens, Furnishing Goods, Notions, Cloaks, Clockings, Threads, Carpets, etc.

Stock in nearly perfect condition with the exception of some goods that show slight water mark.

Terms of Sale: A deposit will be required from every purchaser. Cash for all bills under $50, over that amount 30 days approved paper, satisfactory to the sellers, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from date of sale, will be accepted. Stock on exhibition, with catalogue three (3) days before sale.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

Western Salvage Wrecking Agency, Chicago

YOUR ATTENTION.

All City Flour, 90c large sack.

Sturgis, Mich., Flour, 85c large sack.

Best Potatoes, 45c bushel.

Calif. Prunes, 5 and 8c lb.

Calif. Raisins, 8 and 10c lb.

1 lot $1.00 Underwear, 50c each.

EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE.

S. GANZER,

'Phone 783. Prop.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. Rev. L. J. Motschmann is quite ill.

Jeremiah Sowle was in Bluffton yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mauner, of Huntertown, are visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fritz, of Bluffton, visited in Fort Wayne Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Sievert, returned Friday night from a trip to New York.

A son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bryant, of 123 Fulton street.

Thomas Stahl, of Liberty Center, Wells county, transacted business in Fort Wayne Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Sox and son, of Painesville, Ohio, visited friends in the city on Friday.

J. D. Eldridge, of Auburn, is in the city on business. He is registered at the Rich hotel.

Miss Blanche Newcomb went to Huntington, last evening, and will visit there a few days with friends.

S. B. Tobey, manager of the S. B. Thing shoe store, returned Friday evening form a trip to Indianapolis.

Mrs. John Elliott, of this city, has gone to Huntington to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Pogler.

Mrs. George F. Moses and Miss Elizabeth Arnold, of Huntington, visited with Mrs. A. L. Randall, on Friday.

Mrs. Laura Schofield, of Logansport, who has been visiting friends in the city for the past few days, returned home.

Mrs. W. H. Hoffman entertained the ladies of the First Presbyterian church at a social afternoon, on Friday. Refreshments were served.

G. W. Stitzel, traveling agent of the Fisher Bros. paper establishment, is making his annual visit to the city. Mr. Stitzel reports a good year.

Frank B. Long, manager of the local Ebersole piano agency, left on Friday for Minneapolis, where he has accepted a position as manager in a large piano store.

The billiard match last evening was won by Mr. Mautner, who made 150 to Sam Wolf's 94. The game lasted forty-eight innings, the winner's average being 3 2-24.

Dr. W. H. Myers operated on Mrs Motherwell, of Bloomingdale, on Friday morning and removed a tumor. The operation was successful and the patient is much improved.

Mrs. L. B. Nash, who has been the guest of Dr. H. C. Stemen and family, left today for her home at Tipton, accompanied by Dr. Hariett Stemen, who will remain over Sunday.

The Ministerial association will meet in the Berry street M. E. church on Monday morning, Jan. 22d. A full attendance of members is desired, as business of importance will come before the association.

The subjects of the sermons by Rev. J. S. Ainslie at the Plymouth Congregational church tomorrow will be: Morning, "What Do Ye More Than Others?" and evening, "What It is to be on the Lord's Side."

William Benninghoff, prescription clerk at the Beverforden drug store, is able to be out after his accident of several weeks ago. Mr. Benninghoff attempted to board a moving train at Gay street, but was knocked down and had his shoulder bone broken.

Twelve members of the Knights of Columbus lodge will go to Detroit on Sunday to attend the initiation of ninety candidates into that lodge Large delegations will go from several of the cities in the surrounding states to witness the ceremonies and partake of the banquet.

Mrs. F. A. Newton, of Chicago, is the guest of Mrs. A. Hattersley.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Klopfer, of Dayton, Ohio, are the guests of S. Heilbroner.

Mrs. William Hahn has issued invitations for a 5 o'clock tea for Friday, the 26th.

Miss Florence Campbell, of Pennsylvania, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. George Evans.

Miss Alma Gerberding entertained the members of the Amaranthus club on Friday evening.

Albert Jacobs, of Van Wert, Ohio, visited in the city Friday, while on his way to New York city.

Mrs. Mary Clark, matron of Baldwin college cottage, at Oberlin, Ohio, is the guest of Mrs. Amy Seavey.

Miss Rosa Wannemaker, of Ottoville, Ohio, is visiting the Misses Huber, of East Washington street.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Emery, of Huntington, are in the city to spend Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Dinius, of Huestis avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James Cooney, of Toledo, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Fleming, returned home on Friday.

Bishop John Huzen White, of the Northern Episcopal diocese of Indiana, will preached at Trinity Episcopal church Sunday, January 28.

The ladies' auxiliary of the B. of R. T. will give a bloomers' social and entertainment at their hall, 140 Calhoun street, on Thursday evening, Jan. 25th.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will give a social and supper at the home of A. Z. Becker, 82 West Third street, on Wednesday evening.

An exhibit of fancy pigeons, made by J. B. White, jr., at the Western poultry show, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, took a number of prizes. A pair of black Jacobin pigeons took first, and several white fantails took third, fourth and fifth prizes.

Dr. Bull's

Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.

COUGH SYRUP

Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.

IS SURE

Dr. Bull's Pills cure Dyspepsia. Trial, 20 for 5c.

Mrs. Zula Thomas, Slate Writer and Trumpet Medium; private sittings daily; hours, 9 to 4. Seances Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 49 Taylor street.

WEDDED AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The numerous friends of James B. McKendry and Miss Edith Cope will be immensurably surprised to learn of their marriage, which occurred at Indianapolis on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. McKendry and his bride quietly slipped to the capital city, where the ceremony was performed, and not even their closest friends were advised of the event until after the nuptial knot had been tied. Mr. McKendry went to Indianapolis Tuesday over the Lake Erie and Western railroad, and Miss Cope followed later over the Wabash. Mr. and Mrs. McKendry returned to Fort Wayne Thursday evening, and have since been receiving the congratulations of such of their friends who have learned of the happy event. The bride is a daughter of Joseph Cope, a former well-known resident of this city, but who is now engaged in conducting a cafe at Washington, D. C. Mrs. McKendry has frequently visited in Fort Wayne, and has quite a large circle of friends. She has recently been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wolters, of 146 East Lewis street. Mr. and Mrs. McKendry will for the present make their home at the Aldine.

An Old Newspaper Man SAYS ABOUT *Grape-Nuts*

Arthur M. Hull, manager of the St. Paul Globe, thinks advertisements are written to inform other people about food and its value, but are not intended for newspaper men themselves, and yet of all men, newspaper men require good nourishing food to rebuild the brain and nerve centers. (They will agree that this is not a joke.)

Mr. Hull says: "I wish to give you an unsolicited testimonial for Grape-Nuts. I have used your Postum Cereal for about two years. I have seen your advertising for Grape-Nuts in the Globe as well as other papers, and have appreciated it from an advertising standpoint, but some way I never bought any until about a week ago. Since then I have practically lived on it. I think it is, without exception, the finest preparation of any food product that it has been my good fortune to taste, and my enthusiasm prompts me to write this note. Wishing you all kind of success."

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for kitchen work; good wages. Apply 192 West Wayne street. 20t2

WANTED—A girl for second work and to help with children. Apply 99 East Wayne street. 19tf

WANTED—Ladies to do copying; wages, $7. Call from 9 to 12. Ward Bros., 313 South Calhoun St. 20t2

WANTED—A girl or middle-aged woman at Franklin hotel. Call at No. 208 Hanna street. Mendel Frank.

WANTED—To sell green trading stamp books and parts of books not redeemed. Address P. N. Cotter, Tiffin, Ohio. 18-6t

WANTED—A man with experience to run a canning establishment; must have reference. Address A. S. T., care Sentinel. 18-3t

WANTED—I have $1,000.00 to invest in whole or part ownership of any good mercantile business. Address Box 8, Sentinel.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; good wages, small family; no washing. References required. Apply 240 West Berry St. 13-tf

WANTED—Everywhere, hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—A position by a boy of 15 years who is willing to make himself useful at any honorable business. Address "Business," Sentinel. 26-tf

WANTED—Room and board in small private family for man, wife and baby; west end preferred; can furnish room if desired. Address, stating terms. Box 99, this office.

WANTED—To trade inside business and residence property in city of 5,000; exchange for Fort Wayne property; annual rental $600.00; will assume small incumbrance. Address X. Y. Z., Sentinel. 20tf

WANTED—Male Help—Government positions—Don't prepare for any civil service or census examination without seeing our catalogue of information; sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 13-30

WANTED—All the people in Allen county to try our hot soda drinks. Hot Chocolate and Cream, hot Lemon and Orange, Vigoral and Clam Boullion, the great remedies for weak stomach. Post-Office Drug Store, No. 18 Harrison street, city. 5-tf

WANTED—If you want money on your household furniture, horses, carriages, pianos and other like security on easy payments, everything left in your possession, call and see us. The Reliance Loan Co., Room 6, Arcade, upstairs; open every evening. 18-1mo

WANTED—Girls for general housework; good wages; have two men wanting work as coachmen or any kind of work; can give best of references; man wants work as clerk in hotel or as packer in wholesale house; good reference. Mrs. Ellen Fitzgerald, 39 West Washington street. 16-tf

WANTED—Salesmen to sell imported and domestic liquors, principally fine Kentucky whiskies and blends, case and barrel goods, to jobbers and saloon trade. Good chance to the right man; salary or commission. Address R. S. Strader & Son, 69 and 71 Water St., Lexington, Ky. 30-stf

WANTED—Agents. 100,000 agents wanted at once, to sell Life and Work of Dwight L. Moody. Official and authentic edition. Written by his son, Wm. R. Moody, and Ira D. Sankey. Liberal terms, freight paid, credit given. Outfit free. Write today. P. W. Ziegler & Co., 324 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 17-20-24-27

WANTED—Salesmen for all lines of business (splendid side line) to sell our advertising fans, newest, latest patterns just the thing customers want; thirty per cent. commission; many of our men give their entire time to our line and make from $75 to $125 every week; guaranteed best side line ever offered; write promptly with reference. American Novelty Co., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Agents to sell "The Authentic Life of D. L. Moody," by Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., vice president of the Moody Bible Institute, and Mr. Moody's most intimate friend and co-worker. Magnificently illustrated. Exclusive photographs, by permission of Mr. Moody's family. Dr. H. M. Wharton, and other most intimate friends and co-workers of Mr. Moody, say of Dr. Chapman—"Of all men in the world, I should select you first to write the life of our dear friend, Mr. Moody." Liberal terms; freight paid; $5.00 to $20.00 per day can be made. Send at once 33c to pay postage on Free Outfit, and be first in the field. Universal Pub. Co., 724 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 20-2t

Don't Get Excited

IF YOUR OFFICE BOY SMOKES CIGARETTES OR IF YOUR HOUSEMAID TURNS YOUR WIFE OUT IN THE STREET.

THESE LITTLE THINGS WILL HAPPEN SOMETIMES. AND WHEN THEY DO HAPPEN YOU SHOULD SIMPLY INSERT A WANT AD IN THE SENTINEL AND YOU'LL FIND A GOOD OFFICE BOY OR HOUSEMAID.

PEOPLE WHO ALWAYS TAKE THE RIGHT COURSE ALWAYS OBTAIN THE RIGHT RESULTS.

WANT ADS ARE CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Furnished front room. 134 West Main street. 24-1mo

FOR RENT—A fine large barn; in best of order; will rent cheap. Apply 7 Monroe street. 19-6t

FOR RENT—A few good residences and two business rooms in this city. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished room, with board; hot and cold bath; terms reasonable. 29 East Washington street. 2-1mo

FOR RENT—Three unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; very desirable; also one furnished front room, first floor. Call at 65 West Lewis street. 18-tf

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10-tf

FOR RENT—Dwelling, 36 Lake avenue and stable; 17 West Lewis street; 129 Home avenue; 148 West Wayne street; 138 Walton avenue; 106 Fairfield avenue; rooms, 59 W. Superior St.; 226 Fairfield Ave.; 219 Madison St. Schrader & Wilson, first floor, Court Street. 29tf

WANTED—Solicitors wanted for the "Memoirs of Dwight L. Moody," written by his son and assisted by Ira D. Sankey; published with the authority of Mrs. Moody and family; only book authorized or authentic; demand enormous; harvest time for agents; large profits; credit given; freight paid. Address the Dominion company, Dept. L, Chicago. 13,15,17,19

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, up stairs. 13-tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FORT WAYNE GAS COMPANY, DECEMBER 31, 1899.

Capital stock.....$2,000,000

Paid in full in money and by the transfer of property to the company.

--Indebtedness.--

Bonds secured by mortgage $1,970,000

Other indebtedness.....

State of Indiana, County of Allen, ss:

F. E. W. Scheimann, secretary of the Fort Wayne Gas company, on oath, says that the facts stated in the foregoing report are true.

F. E. W. Scheimann,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned this 15th day of January, 1900.

J. J. Kern,
Notary Public.

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss:

Charles F. Dieterich, president, and A. B. Proal, James H. Benedict and Geo. C. Clark, directors of the Fort Wayne Gas company, on oath, say that the facts stated in the foregoing are true.

Chas. F. Dieterich,
President.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 17th day of January, 1900.

James P. J. Morris,
Notary Public, New York Co.

Chas. F. Dieterich.
A. B. Proal.
Henry C. Paul.
James H. Benedict.
Chas. S. Bash.
Geo. C. Clark,
Directors.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned, this 17th day of January, 1900.

James P. J. Morris,
Notary Public, New York Co.

State of Indiana, Allen County:

Before me, a notary public, personally appeared Henry C. Paul and Chas. S. Bash, directors of the Fort Wayne Gas company, and on oath state that the facts in the foregoing report are true.

Witness my hand and notarial seal this 19th day of January, 1900.

G. Max Hoffmann,
Notary Public, Allen Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A nice home on McClellan street at $2,100. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—I am offering College Place lots on West Wayne street at regular prices. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—Nice six-room cottage on Gay street; near car line; water and gas; must sell. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Nice, new modern home, Washington boulevard; to sell quick at $4,700. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Five residences in Bloomingdale; prices from $1,000 to $2,200; all bargains. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy, harness, sleigh, robes, blankets; owner leaving city. Call at 39 East Columbia street. 17-tf

FOR SALE—New 7 room cottage, Spy Run avenue, near bridge, $1,550. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Residence and 55 foot front, on West Wayne; price cut to $5,250. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange, new business block on Calhoun street, $5,000; will take $1,500 in trade. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf.

FOR SALE—If you want to buy a house, lot or farm; if you want to borrow money or want to sell property, see Bobilya, Room 22, Bank block. 11-tf

FOR SALE—A farm of 95½ acres, two miles west of the center of Aboite township; 10-room house; other buildings good; well watered. Inquire John S. Eccleston, on premises. 8-1mo

FOR SALE—The best residence property in the city; lot 75x150 feet; frame house, 13 rooms; good cellar; 2 large cisterns; well, city water; best of reasons for selling. Call or address M. F. Schmeizer, Room 12, Pixley-Long Bldg. 23tf

FOR SALE—Good 2-story barn, 35x22, and the lot it stands on, 35x145, S. Harrison street, one-half square south of Wabash freight house. Inquire at Corcoran's Drug store, near by. Cosa in property and a bargain. 27-1m

TO LOAN—$6,500 home money, in small sums, at 6 per cent.; other money, 5 per cent. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

LOST.

LOST—Tuesday evening on Calhoun street between Baker street and Keystone grocery, a black switch of hair. Finder leave at Keystone grocery and receive reward.

A perfect extract for the handkerchief and toilet and should at once be delicate and refreshing, stimulating and lasting. These qualities are combined in Satisfaction Bouquet. Try it.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY A. WHERY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 26 Madison St. Specialty:—Diseases of Women. Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

YOUNG WOMEN take your meals at the Y. W. C. A. 51 West Berry Street. Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30—1:30. Supper, 5:30—6:40.

The Bortoli Co.,

Dealers in

Marble, Mosaic and Tiles.

Cincinnati, Toledo Branch, 1610 Monroe St.

SILVER MEDALS: San Francisco, 1894. Atlanta, Ga., 1895. Toledo, O.

Use Satisfaction Bouquet. Superior in delicacy and permanency, it never becomes unpleasant or insipid. Its delicious odor and refreshing qualities it always satisfies.

KATZENJAMMER

Blues, Melancholia, Nausea, Brain Weariness, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Headaches,

All cured by

MINTO-NE

At PELLENS & POLSTER'S. 5c a dose.

Soda Fountain. Agents for this city. 25c a bottle.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1900.

TONIGHT.

Political—Addresses by W. H. Hart, Elmer Leonard, Postmaster Page and others at Soldiers', Sons' and Citizens' club rooms.

Lodges—Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone Sisters, No. 31.

Masonic Temple—Rose Coghlan in "The White Father."

The gubernatorial contest in Kentucky is proceeding as amicably as the deliberations of a knitting circle. The belligerents are probably holding their fire for closer range.

It is too early to say what the senate will do in the case of W. W. Clark, senator from Montana, whose right to a seat is being contested on the ground that it was bought, but whether he shall be ousted or not, the investigation has thrown a bright light on the state of Montana as a place where almost any kind of political influence commands its own price.

The Marquis de Castellane tells the slanderous Paris editors that they would sing lower if his son, the Count de Castellane, were at home. Viewing the fact that the count's home is in the hands of sacriligious minions of the law, representing creditors of the count, who is himself putting at twenty knots an hour wide wastes of deep blue sea between himself and his abode, the savage bluff of the marquis is not likely to elicit a response more solemn than a "merry ha-ha."

Without ostentatious display, the crusade against hazing at West Point and Annapolis is making progress. A cadet at the latter government school has been dishonorably dismissed from the navy as the penalty for his part in certain Christmas pranks at the institution. The court-martial declined to accept the theory that the often brutal and barbarous diversions among students are indispensable to the proper development of physical bravery and manly character. The Annapolis precedent is calculated to place hazing among naval cadets beneath the ban, and the desired reform may be secured without the necessity of further dismissals to indicate that there is determination behind the crusade.

Instructions given by General Wood that he be served regularly with all the Havana newspapers and that a bill for each be presented to him monthly for payment has brought forth a terrible arraignment of former governor generals and other officials in Cuba. The Diario de la Marina says it is "the first time in the history of the island when a governor general has either paid or offered to pay a newspaper subscription. Hitherto it has been the custom of governor generals to order not one copy of each issue, as General Wood has done, but several copies. This departure from precedents gives General Wood a unique distinction. Native officials of minor rank holding office in the city might with propriety do likewise."

An ex-convict professing hypnotic powers tried his hand on a New York judge, with the result of getting a sentence of twelve years in the Sing Sing prison.

An English syndicate is said to be buying Indiana oil lands with a view to competing with the Standard Oil company. The innocent English syndicate appears always to be wanting experience at the highest market rate.

Havana's custom house statistics indicate a pretty healthy condition of trade so soon after the influences of a particularly blighting military campaign have been removed. Imports to the amount of $10,000,000 from the United States in a total of $52,000,000 are not the least welcome feature of the details.

The leading republicans in the senate evidently see in Senator Beveridge a young man whom they regard it worth while to nurture. He was called to the chair to preside in the senate Thursday, an almost, if not quite, unprecedented thing in the case of a new senator. The youthful Indiana senator has been breaking as well as cutting a good deal of ice since his appearance in the senate and he seems now to have plenty of room to swim in. Many an other man under the same circumstances would succeed in doing no more splashing about. For just what great purpose in the party Senator Beveridge is to be trained is not clear, but in four years, if he fulfills the promises his opening career has made, he will be well groomed for the highest leadership.

When Hon. John L. Griffiths, of Indianapolis, was introduced the other evening to an audience in this city as "Indiana's greatest orator," the distinction was undoubtedly merited. It is a pretty hard matter to single out one man and place him above all other masters of oratory in any country or any state. But we believe Mr. Griffiths is the finest orator now living in Indiana. Some have claimed the distinction for Senator Beveridge. He is a fine public speaker. He is a thorough master of the tricks of rhetoric, but he has neither the presence nor the voice of Mr. Griffiths, and his speeches do not have the force and impressiveness that are characteristic of Mr. Griffiths' speeches. In his lecture on Lincoln in this city the other evening Mr. Griffiths exemplified real elegance and force of diction, but he disclosed what is essential to all true oratory, profound feeling. Without that public speaking does not rise above mere declamation.

MADE THEM WEALTHY.

[Bluffton News.]

While hundreds of farmers in the southern part of the county have been greatly aided by the discovery of oil, three have reaped an enormous fortune because of their good luck in being located over a large pool of the fluid. These three fortunate ones are George W. Brookhart, Cebert Abshire and Hiram Tewksbury. No other three men in Wells county have reaped such large returns. Of the three Mr. Brookhart has been the most fortunate. Six years ago he owned one hundred and sixty acres of fertile land in Nottingham township and was considered a well-to-do farmer. In six years with one-eighth royalty from his farm he has derived $17,000 and is still getting $100 per month. His yearly average has been $3,000, all of which he received without turning over a hand. Mr. Brookhart's is regarded as the best producing lease ever drilled in Wells county. In six years it has turned $135,000 worth of oil and has made thousands of dollars. At the present time the lease belongs to the Codahys. Cebert Abshire has made more money, but he has six hundred acres in Chester and Nottingham, from which he derived it. His total income since the discovery of oil is not less than $25,000 and is still $150 monthly. Hiram Tewksbury's land holdings are also larger than Mr. Brookhart's. He has taken in about $25,000 also, and his royalties continue at the rate of $150 every thirty days. A good oil farm is money like finding it.

LADIES.

We have on hand a choice line of goods for skirts that we will sell and make at reduced prices for 30 days. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry St. 27-tf

OUR GREAT

Semi-Annual Mark Down Clearance Sale

NOW ON.

365 Men's Overcoats and Ulsters at Cut Prices.

92 Men's Overcoats and Ulsters that sold at $5, $6 and $7, we will sell during this sale at $3.95.

81 Men's Overcoats and Ulsters that sold at $7.50, $8.00, $8.50 and $10, we will close out now, choice at $6.15.

39 Men's Overcoats, high grade garments, sizes somewhat broken and some of which sold up to $14, at $8.95.

100 Men's Overcoats, consisting of some of the best of this season's productions, they sold at $15, $16 and $18, choice now $11.89.

Nearly 200 of our Finest Men's Suits marked down from $15, $16 and $18, to turn them into cash quickly, to $10 and $12.

Mark Down Sale

In our Juvenile and Boys' Clothing Department. . . . . . .

Chinchilla Reefer Coats, with Velvet Collar, for boys 3 to 8 years of age, which sold at $1.50, will be sold during this sale at 95 cents.

Reefer Coats that sold up to $3.50, at $1.95.

Highest grade Reefer Coats, with Sailor Collar, which sold at $5 and to $7.50, ages 4 to 8, now $3.85.

One lot of Juvenile Suits, Jackets and Pants, ages 3 to 7; they are odds and ends and sold at $1.50 to $2.50, your choice during this great mark-down sale for 95 cents.

Boys' Light Colored Top Coats, ages 5 to 12, all of which sold at $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00, we will close at $3.85.

Choice of our $7.50 and $8.00 Boys' Top Coats for $5.75.

Your pick of the best Reefer Coats in the store, ages 8 to 16, for $4.85.

Lehman's 34 & 36 CALHOUN ST.

A COMPENSATION.

QUEEN TO HAVE MORE GREAT GRANDCHILDREN.

ROYAL BIRTHS EXPECTED

WILL OFFSET THE LOSSES OF THE WAR.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

IS A BORE TO THE MEN IN THE WAR OFFICE.

[Copyrighted, 1900, The Associated Press.]

London, Jan. 20.—While Great Britain is being depleted by death and war service of representatives of her best families comes the announcement that the year 1900 will give the queen several new great grandchildren. Since the first of the year two have already made their appearance, the Crown Princess Henry of Prussia having been delivered of a son. In the spring the Duke of York expects to again become a father, while several other grandchildren, it is said, are entertaining similar expectations.

The Czar is also once more hoping for an heir, while the crown princess of Greece and Princess Feodora of Reuss will also probably add to Queen Victoria's long list of descendants.

The Duke of York, by the way, has placed himself at the disposition of the admiralty and will probably receive a command. But though he intimated that he was desirous of duty with the Cape squadron, he will not attain his desire for the same reasons which prevented the Duke of Connaught from going to the front.

No one was more anxious to go out than the Duke of Cambridge. Realizing, however, that this was utterly impossible, he consoles himself by making life miserable for the high war office officials.

He is continually appearing with some new suggestion and is generally being turned over to General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant general to the forces, who is very deaf. So firmly is the Duke of Cambridge convinced that his advice is essential to the country's existence that he will not take his usual winter trip to the continent.

The news that Mr. Rudyard Kipling and his family are going to South Africa came as a surprise and is facetiously attributed to the fact that they have been driven out of England by the ceaseless jangling in music and recitations of his "Absent Minded Beggar." A representative of the Associated Press learns that the real reason which has prompted Mr. Kipling to go abroad is his desire to be "in at the death." He is especially desirous of meeting Mr. Cecil Rhodes, with whom he is on terms of close friendship, immediately after the relief of Kimberley. Moreover, Mr. Kipling will utilize his trip in gathering good literary material.

But he will not unnecessarily risk his safety, as he intends to stay at Cape Town until the conditions at the front assume a more pacific aspect.

Prince Ranjitinhji, the well-known Indian cricketer, exemplified Mr. Kipling's story, "The Man Who Was," when at a dinner this week at Cambridge. Expressing regret at the fact that his countrymen were not allowed to fight in South Africa, he added:

"When Russia comes blundering at the door of India the world will see what Indian cavalry can do."

Another distinguished oriental has been stirring up British patriotism. In this case it is none other than the Chinese minister, who, when visiting the Manchester stock exchange, called for cheers for the queen. The mayor notified her majesty of the occurrence and she replied that she had heard of it with much gratification. Incidentally, it is rumored, that the minister will be recalled, not on this account, but to succeed Li Hung Chang as minister of commerce, a change that would be warmly greeted in England, though Chih Chen Lo Fengluh's departure would be regretted.

The young Duke of Westminster is coming home from South Africa. He will marry Miss West, youngest daughter of Mr. William Cornwallis West. The Duke will return to South Africa almost immediately after his marriage, as an officer of the Imperial yeomanry. The future duchess is a sister of Lieutenant Cornwallis West, whose name has so often been connected with Lady Randolph Churchill's.

The greater part of the late Duke's racing and breeding stud will be sold at auction March 8. Orme and Ben D'Or will not be sold, but Flying Fox will only be saved from the hammer by a stiff reserve price, which, according to general opinion, must be very high indeed to prevent him changing hands.

Mr. Whitney and Sir J. Blundell Maple are both reported to be candidates for the possession of this famous horse, and fast and furious bidding is anticipated.

The death of Lady Alice Montague, sister of the Duke of Manchester, resulted in many more families going into mourning and the closing of one of the most important political saloons, the Duchess of Devonshire's.

The loss of Ladies Salisbury and Ridley and the illness of Lady Lansdowne bids fair to make the forthcoming session of parliament one of the dullest in history, from a social point of view.

The war office is coming in for considerable criticism for refusing to accept offers of private houses for the reception of the wounded from South Africa. This patriotic movement has been snubbed by the war office, who replied that the wounded be retained in the hospitals until they were able to dispense with nursing. On the other hand, the army surgeons' employment of the Roentgen's rays in field surgery has proved most successful.

Another electrical advance is that wireless telegraphy is rapidly gaining ground. Marconi outfits are being installed on three vessels destined for active service.

The southern coast towns are patiently awaiting the visit of the American fleet. During the recent visit to Weymouth the United States naval attachee, Lieutenant Commander Colwell, to test the wireless steering devices, the mayor of that place called on him and informed the American officer that about £200 subscribed by the town lay in the bank awaiting the American's arrival and that he, the mayor, has personally subscribed another £250 with the view of entertaining the visiting officers and men.

REPLACES SKIN.

New York, Jan. 20.—Edgar A. Garbutt, 36 years old, of Brooklyn, will leave the Seney hospital, Brooklyn, tomorrow after having undergone one of the most dangerous operations ever performed. Garbutt fell off his bicycle two years ago and as a result leaves the hospital minus the whole of his left arm, his left shoulder blade and the left side of his collarbone. After the surgical operation it was found necessary to resort to skin grafting. A surgeon who had read extensively of the German discovery that the inner covering of the shell of a hen's egg had been used in replacing skin-grafting suggested that eggs be secured. His suggestion was accepted and for the first time in the history of surgery in the United States the membrane of the shell of hen's eggs was used and the grafting process proved successful.

TRANSFER AGENT RESIGNS.

Calvin Hosler, who for nearly nine years has been transfer agent for the street railway company at the corner of Main and Calhoun streets, has tendered his resignation and will retire from that position this evening. Mr. Hosler has not decided as to his future work, and the name of his successor is not announced.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate First Mortgage Security, at 6 per cent. interest.

C. F. PFEIFFER,
27eodd&wtf 6 and 7 Bass Block.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUDGE CIRCUIT COURT.

Editor of The Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for judge of the Allen circuit court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

EDWARD O'ROURKE.

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE.

Editor Sentinel: Please announce my name as a candidate for judge of the superior court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

THOMAS E. ELLISON.

Editor Sentinel:—Please announce my name as a candidate for judge of the superior court, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

JOHN H. AIKEN.

TO THE PHYSICIANS PRACTICING FROM OHIO INTO INDIANA.

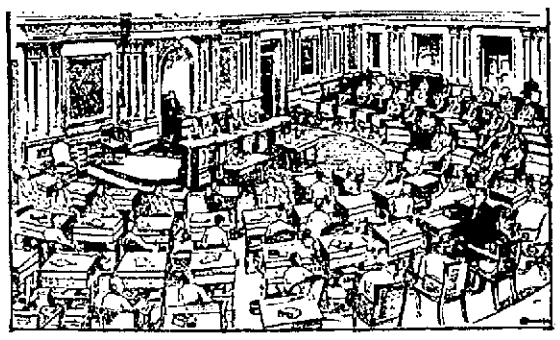
You are hereby notified that on account of smallpox in Scipio township, Allen county, Ind., and not having reported to the board of health of Allen county, acording to the laws of the state board of health of Indiana, you are prohibited from practicing in the state of Indiana. Specially appointed deputies be me are empowered to arrest any one found practicing in the state of Indiana. This is for the protection of law-abiding physicians of Indiana.

DR. CARL PROEGLER,
Secretary Allen County Board of Health, Fort Wayne, Ind.

d18,20w1t

CATARRH A NATIONAL CALAMITY.

[Prominent members of Congress that owe their health to Pe-ru-na.]



INTERIOR OF UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER.

Our nation is passing through a great political crisis. Whether our national policy is to be one of territorial expansion, or whether we are to remain aloof from international complications, is the supreme question confronting our Congress. The attention of the world is directed toward us. The deliberations of our Congress have come to be of international importance.

But this consideration affects only our external welfare. Our domestic problems are not one bit less important. We have serious questions before us that relate only to home interests. Chief among them is the health of our people. Catarrh has already become a national curse. Its ravages extend from ocean to ocean. More than one-half of the people are affected by it. It has become such a serious matter that it has passed the boundaries of the medical profession and become a national question. Senators are talking about it; Congressmen are discussing it. They are not only considering the extent and chronic nature of the disease, but the possibility of finding a national remedy to meet this national calamity.

Cong Howard from Alabama.

Congressman Howard.

"I have taken Pe-ru-na now for two weeks, and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe, and I take pleasure in recommending Pe-ru-na as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers. M. W. Howard, Port Payne, Ala."

Congressman Worthington.

Hon. H. G. Worthington, Congressman from Nevada, and Ex-Minister to Argentine Republic, says in a letter written to Dr. Hartman:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your remedies. I have taken one bottle of Pe-ru-na and it has benefited immensely a case of catarrh of some months standing. I cordially commend its use to all similarly afflicted. H. G. Worthington, Washington, D. C."

Congressman Snover.

"I have found Pe-ru-na a very efficient and speedy remedy for a persistent and annoying cough resulting from catarrhal trouble. Horace G. Snover, Port Austin, Mich."

Congressman Brewer.

Hon. Willis Brewer, Representative in Congress from Alabama writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

"I have used one bottle of Pe-ru-na for lassitude, and I take pleasure in recommending it to those who need a good remedy. As a tonic it is excellent. In the short time I have used it, it has done me a great deal of good. Willis Brewer, Hayneville, Ala."

Congressman Meekison.

Congressman Meekison.

Hon. David Meekison, Member of Congress from Ohio, says of Pe-ru-na: "I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby from my catarrh of the head and feel encouraged to believe that its continued use will fully eradicate a disease of thirty year's standing. David Meekison, Napoleon, O."

United States Senator Sullivan.

"I desire to say that I have been taking Pe-ru-na for some time for catarrh, and have found it an excellent medicine, giving me more relief than anything I have ever taken. W. V. Sullivan, Oxford, Miss."

United States Senator McEnery.

Hon. S. D. McEnery, United States Senator from Louisiana, says the following in regard to Pe-ru-na:

"Pe-ru-na is an excellent tonic. I have used it sufficiently to say that I believe it to be all that you claim for it. S. D. McEnery, New Orleans, Louisiana."

Congressman W. P. Brownlow.

"I have suffered with catarrh of the stomach for several years and for the past twelve months was in an exceedingly critical condition. My attention was called to your Pe-ru-na and I began to use it, and my improvement was noticeable after the first three days. I have taken three bottles of the medicine and I feel satisfied that I am now almost if not permanently cured. In connection with the Pe-ru-na, I have used your Man-a-lin for biliousness and torpid liver. I regard it as the best medicine for this purpose that I have ever used. Having been benefited so much myself, I give you this statement that others may be likewise benefited. W. P. Brownlow, M. C., Jonesboro, Tenn."

For a free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh," address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

On Top in Prices.
On Top in Styles.
On Top in Excellence.
On Top in Assortment.

Why Not Buy Your Furniture at Headquarters.

"I BOUGHT IT AT FOSTER'S."

Is always to your friends a certificate of style and quality.

We are the exclusive Fort Wayne agents of the best manufacturers of the country.

We have the finest pick in all lines of Furniture, for manufacturers always prefer to place their goods with the Leading House in every city.

Sideboards by the dozen. Easy Couches by the score. Bedroom Suits by the hundred. Fancy Rockers by the thousand.

Best Ingrain Carpets Made.
Elegant Line of Brussels Carpets.
Prize Designs in Velvets, $1 per Yard.
Superbly Handsome Moquettes, $1 per Yard.
Great Display in Axminsters, $1.10 Per Yard.

Foster Furniture and Carpet Company.

Cleanliness!
Honest Methods!
Reliable Work!

Boston Dental Parlors
74 Calhoun Street.
DR. M'ALISTER, Manager.

Office hours, 8 to 6 and evenings. GERMAN SPOKEN.

WITH GOOD CHEER

THE S. F. BOWSER & CO. ANNUAL BANQUET.

CHOICE MENU, FINE ORATORY

SALESMEN GATHER AROUND THE FESTAL BOARD.

WAS A VERY HAPPY AFFAIR

SPEECH AND SONG LASTED TO WEE SMA' HOURS.

The salesmen for S. F. Bowser & Co. ended their week of education and entertainment in this city Friday evening (and Saturday morning) with a grand banquet at the New Aveline hotel. For five years Messrs. Bowser have entertained their traveling salesmen in Fort Wayne during one week of the month of January and each recurring event results in better feeling and closer relations between the members of the firm and their widely separated employes. The event Friday evening was no exception to the general rule, except that there were

S. F. BOWSER.

more frequent congratulations on the immense business done and the unanimous opinion expressed that 1900 was to be the banner year for Bowser & Co. The program, which was arranged by Carl F. Swain, was an excellent one and it was carried out to the letter. Eighty-five men sat down to the long rows of tables and enjoyed the palatable menu which Messrs. Jones & Ivins had prepared for their guests. Mr. S. F. Bowser was to have been the toastmaster, but he was suffering with a bad cold and assigned the duties to A. Z. Polhamus. Music was furnished by Swaidener's orchestra of nine pieces and they were heartily encored time and time again.

For the third time in as many years Pastor L. L. Henson, of the First Baptist church, offered the invocation at the banquet. Then for two and one-half hours the guests discussed the menu and at midnight the fun commenced. A. Z. Polhamus was first on the program, his subject being "Review of 1899-1900." He called attention to the fact that since the banquet of one year ago his father, who had always sat with him at the banquet table, had passed to the great beyond, but not one of the salesmen for the firm had been called to his last reward and all were with them again except those who were prevented by illness and business from being present. A mark had been set last year to increase the business of the firm $100,000 and while this had not been done he felt that there was no room for discouragement because the high mark set had almost been reached. There had been difficulties to contend with and when these were considered the showing made was indeed a satisfactory one. He believed the year 1900 was to be the very best enjoyed by the S. F. Bowser Co. and was certain that any mark set was almost certain to be attained. He believed in setting the mark high, anyhow, and shooting at it.

H. S. Covey, who has charge of territory in Montana for the company, then sang a bass solo entitled "The Vanguard of the King." Mr. Covey is a fine singer and was compelled to respond to a hearty encore. He was accompanied on the piano by Robert Graig.

W. L. Foss responded to the toast, "The Dawn of the Twentieth Century." He reviewed the many wonderful achievements in the mechanical world during the last one hundred years and said that even should Ben Franklin's wish that he be allowed to return to earth after a century to see what progress the world had made he would not yet see that perfection which he had hoped for. It is possible even in the vast wonders that have been accomplished in the century that the world is only at the beginning and at the dawn of the twentieth century the people living will be as much amazed at the progress made as are we today. He lauded the Bowser inventions and predicted a successful year.

The Bowserville quartet then sang a few "touching" lines to the tune of "Listen to My Tale of Woe." The quartet is composed of H. S. Covey, B. W. Applegate, H. P. Kerr and E. G. Evans. The song was a parody and in every verse were allusions to some of the salesmen of the firm. It was greeted with slaves of applause and not until the quartet had exhausted every verse were they allowed to sit down. Even then they were recalled and sang another parody on "A Hot Time in Bowserville," which was greeted with even more applause than the first song.

J. B. Bate responded to the toast "The Pleasures of Work." He said there was a sacred and a religious duty to perform and when a salesman at the end of his day could say to himself that he was satisfied there was much pleasure to be derived from the thought. He admonished the banqueters to go out in the New Year, put their shoulders to the wheel, be satisfied and enjoy the pleasures of a work faithfully done.

Mr. Polhamus at this point awarded the prizes which had been offered to the salesmen who secured the best results for the firm during the year 1899. The awards were as follows:

Prizes on Oil Tanks—Charles E. Saunders, first prize, trip to Paris; O. H. Wilson, second prize, $35; H. T. Purdy, third prize, $25; C. E. Neff, fourth prize, $15; F. E. Beaty, fifth prize, $10.

Different Articles Combined—C. O. Wiggins, first prize, $50; J. N. Dietsh, second prize, $35; Edward Ettinger, third prize, $25; Rosser McClure, fourth prize, $15; C. M. Comparet, fifth prize, $10.

The prize winners were called on for toasts. Some of them expressed their thanks, others excused themselves, explaining that they were too full for utterance, and C. O. Wiggins, winner of one of the first prizes, responded to calls by reciting some lines in rhyme which he had composed. On the program they were called "A Few Lines in Rhyme." There was rhyme and the beauty about it all was that in each line there was some reference to features of the Bowser oil tank and washboards.

Miss Nellie Gill sang "On the Desert," and in response to an encore responded with "The Jack Tar." Mrs. F. V. Culbertson accompanied on the piano and by special request afterward played a piano solo.

"How I Make a Sale" was responded to by E. G. Evans. The speaker had prepared his response in rhyme and as he recited the lines describing the Bowser salesmen's methods of selling goods and displayed his samples, which he carried in a telescope, there was smiles and laughter about the banquet table and at the end a hearty round of applause. The response was quite a hit.

The best had been reserved for near the last. H. S. Covey was on the program to respond to the toast, "The Outlook." He prefaced his remarks with a defense of his marble-top head and spoke feelingly of the love he knew the Bowser salesmen bore for S. F. and Allen Bowser. His address is of such unusual interest, showing the magnitude of the S. F. Bowser company and the good feeling that prevails between proprietors and employes that The Sentinel here reproduces it. Mr. Covey said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Members of the G. A. B.:—The subject assigned to me is "The Outlook." Now I regret that my subject is thus named, because, from the name, you naturally are on the 'outlook' for a speech.

A. Z. POLHAMUS.

My oratorical power, defined, is like a point in geometry—it has a position but no magnitude. Thus disabusing your mind of the thought that you are to hear a speech, I will very briefly try to express some thoughts that have come to me since being made aware that I was to be honored as I am tonight by having my name placed upon this evening's program. Gentlemen, I will keep as much of the name of my subject as possible by changing it to "The Lookout." I shall look away for a few moments and will ask you to bear with me while I am so doing, and what I may see I hope will be only what is already familiar to you all.

"As I stand here tonight there comes to my mind the language used by the Rev. Dr. Vosburgh, pastor of the First Baptist church, of Denver, in describing his trip through the Alps. He said, 'One bright morning I awoke and found myself surrounded on all sides by mountain grandeur. Towering to the skies on all sides stood the monarchs that had ruled the fair land ever since the all-wise Creator, in gazing upon his finished work had pronounced it good. As I stood there I was amazed at their greatness. All seemed to me of equal height and equally grand and awe-inspiring. Upon leaving the mountains I journeyed across the plain and then turned to take one good last look at them, and what a different scene was opened to my eyes. I could see them as a whole; see them in the light of comparison, and there towering above them all, its snow-capped summit reaching to heaven, stood the grand monarch of the monarchs, Mt. Blanc.' So, tonight, as we sit here in the quiet retirement of this banquet room, we look out over the mountains of success in business that dot our fair land from north to south, from east to west, and there we behold one mountain towering above them all, to our vision. We look at it closer and we see it's of solid rock, resting on business integrity and honorable dealing. Over its summit the sunlight of success has already dawned, and there in letters of living sunlight we read a name that will live in the memory of every man here—S. F. Bowser & Co.

"As I think of myself: I am glad that I am alive; that I am here; that I am a member of the G. A. B. I named this band of men 'The Grand Army of Bowser' three years ago at a similar meeting, and tonight I would only wish to add to it the

A. A. BOWSER.

underscore, and, after what has happened tonight, the double underscore. Modesty would keep me from making this statement did I not know in making it that I am but voicing what is in the mind of our commanding officer, Mr. S. F. Bowser. Why do I know this, gentlemen? I know it because I am not blind to the truth; that 'actions speak louder than words.' It is what a man is willing to do and does do for another that shows his love and regard for that person. Words of praise are good, but if only words in the hour of need are given they are but emptiness. At such times words only as they are backed by deeds have any real value to us. Gentlemen, the fact that you are here tonight is proof of the esfirm. You are here from the pine teem in which you are held by our clad hills of Maine, from the fruitful valleys of California, from the snow-covered plains of Canada and from the land where 'de cotton and oranges grow.' As you turn your faces Fort Wayneward, you are joined en route by your brothers from every section of this great and grand republic of ours, and you are here tonight, Bowser & Co. paying the freight; you are here f. o. b. Fort Wayne for a week, all storage charges paid. Thanks to S. F. Bowser & Co.

"What does this noble act of generosity mean to you, gentlemen? I have already answered the question. Now what do you say to it, is a question I will ask right here? And, brothers of the G. A. B., as I look around upon you all, I believe I see in every face the face of a friend. The interest manifested in what I've said here makes me fully alive to the fact that in voicing my own thoughts I but voice yours.

"S. F. Bowser & Co., let me say to you, in behalf of the G. A. B., that we appreciate from the bottom of our hearts the consideration you have shown us. Not only in bringing us here, as we are at this present moment, but in placing in our hands, as you have today, a line of goods so perfect that we are really without a competitor; that you have surrounded yourself with a corps of men, tried and true. We all admire Allen A. Bowser, and we all love A. Z. Polhamus. Mr. Palmer is a man that has already worked his way into the good graces of all of us, and Carl P. Swayne, as our advertising manager, stands today without rival, we believe, in the United States. And there is Dunkelberg; we all like him.

"Men, don't let us think for one moment that the firm has done all this for us from any selfish motive, and that they are the ones most benefited. Let us ever be awake to the fact that in doing this, they have given us the chance to invest our capital with better profits. Our capital is our opportunity to work, and this our firm gives us, with far greater prospect of profitable investment for the year 1900 than any previous year.

"You realize tonight that our firm is one of the best firms, if not the best firm, in the land to be connected with. Realizing this, let us go out from this meeting to our various fields of labor with an earnest resolution to 'look out' that our capital shall bring us in good returns for 1900, and then the year before us shall be one of great profit to our firm as well. We have, as I have said before, in our hands perfect goods this year, and let us remember, ever remember, that you can't improve perfection, and so let us not worry our firm by asking them to do an impossible thing. Let us make the year 1900 to them one of clear profit-making.

"Gentlemen, representatives of the press of Fort Wayne, I am most happy to say to you that every G. A. B. man is an administration man—every man is loyal to the administration of S. F. Bowser & Co. As we go out into the business world to battle for success, every man is ready to bare his arm and bead his brow in this great battle, and victory shall crown our efforts. Do you know that your own city is advertised by our firm as no other city of its size is advertised? Do you know that their mail is the largest of any concern in the city?

"It is said that a 'prophet is not without honor save in his own country. Gentlemen, representatives of the press, see to it that honor is given to whom honor is due,' and make the case of S. F. Bowser & Co. an exception to the rule."

So well did Mr. Covey's address voice the sentiments of the banqueters that they could not help but express their approval in the rounds of applause that followed when he was done.

Mr. A. Curry recited "St. Peter on Guard," and he did it well.

This completed the regular program and then followed remarks from almost every man in the banquet hall. It was early, the "wee sma'" hours had passed, but it mattered not, the G. A. B were having a good time and the cocks were crowing and old Sol flinging out his advance signals of another day to dawn when the banquet ended with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

Many of the visitors are today leaving the city, others will remain over, some of them having acepted an invitation of Rev. L. L. Henson to attend Sunday worship at the First Baptist church.

The week's meeting has been a big success and each man goes forth with a promise to do all in his power to bring the business of the firm to half a million dollars during 1900.

BONIFACE IS BANKRUPT.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—R. H. Southgate, of this city, manager of the Auditorium hotel, has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy here today. The schedules indicate that he, as president of the late Hotel Brunswick company, of New York, which was closed in the fall of 1895, became personally involved for himself, and others since deceased, by endorsements and personal guarantees of the long term leases of the hotel property. The closing of the Brunswick was brought about by the erection of modern fire-proof palaces, such as the Waldorf-Astoria, Holland, Savoy, Imperial, etc., in the near vicinity of the Brunswick. In Mr. Southgate's attempt alone to sustain the Brunswick property he lost heavily. He has no liabilities except those incurred in guaranteeing and endorsing for the Brunswick hotel company. He states it is contemplated to reconstruct the Brunswick hotel on a grand and magnificent style. The bankruptcy proceedings have no connection with the Auditorium hotel business.

Arthur Tyler, of Cleveland, arrived in the city at noon today to attend the funeral of his cousin, the late Assistant Cashier Woodworth, of the Old National bank.

"77"

SIX PELLETS OF "77" EVERY THIRTY minutes will "break up" a fresh Cold or a "touch" of the Grip in twenty-four hours.

SIX PELLETS OF "77" EVERY HOUR will "break up" a hard stubborn Cold that "hangs on" and "knock out" the Grip with all its pains and soreness in the head, chest and back, Catarrh and Sore Throat.

HOW? By restoring the checked circulation (indicated by a chill or shiver) starting the blood coursing through the veins and so "break up" the Cold.

Ask your druggist or send for Dr. Humphreys' Manual, free—tells about the care and treatment of the sick in all ailments.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and John Sts., N. Y.

GRIP

NORTHERN INDIANA NOTES

Albert W. Bitters, junior proprietor of the Rochester Daily Republican, is very ill of typhoid pneumonia.

Contractor Gibson, of Logansport, who built the Fulton county court house at Rochester, wants $20,000 additional from the commissioners for changes in original plans. The contract price was $163,000.

Peter Guntle, arrested at Henpeck by Detective Welty, to answer a charge of murdering a girl fourteen years ago at Franklin, Ohio, now proposes to make it warm for the officer who falsely accused him.

The Miami County Sentinel and the Miami County Record, free-silver organs of Peru, will hereafter be known as the Miami County Sentinel and Record, the former having purchased the latter Friday. Democrats have been working for some time to bring about this affiliation.

A party of three gentlemen of Bluffton, composed of L. S. Knapp, owner of the Bluffton Manufacturing company; Herman Wiecking, the cigar manufacturer, and G. E. Gardiner, will leave Thursday for Boston, where they will embark February 1 on the steamer New England for Europe and the Holy land.

The German Evangelical Lutheran church at Huntington has issued a call to Rev. William Brandes, of Mackey, Boone county, Iowa, one of the leading clergymen of that state, and he has accepted. His duties will commence February 1. Rev. Mr. Brandes succeeds Rev. W. J. Kaiser, who was called elsewhere.

E. J. Dodge, a prominent citizen of Ligonier, was killed by being struck by a train at Haff station, on the Southern Pacific railroad, in Louisiana, Monday evening. He was walking on the track when the fatal accident occurred. Deceased had been in Louisiana buying lumber for the Lesh-Matthews company, of Chicago. He was sixty-five years of age and leaves a widow and grown daughter.

The managers of the Fulton county fair have commenced preparations for their fair next fall. They are arranging to show the various steps in the development of agriculture and rural home life from the earliest history of the county to the present time. They will have Indians from Miami county, in tents, a floorless log cabin, crude and early tools for farming, etc. More than a thousand relics have already been gathered in the county for exhibition. It, no doubt, will be a good drawing card.

James Johnson, the old soldier living in Oklahoma, Wells county, who has been near death's door for the past few days, made what might appear to some a queer request the other day. Mr. Johnson is a great lover of martial music and he requested that the old thirty-fourth drum corp should come to his home and play for him. His request was responded to and the boys were asked by him to play "Marching Through Georgia," "The Girl I Left Behind" and a number of other selections.

Masonic Temple Theatre.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20.
MATINEE AND NIGHT
Matinee: 25, 50 and 75c, Reserved.
THE EMINENT ACTRESS,
ROSE COGHLAN
And Company in the Great Scenic and Costume Play,
"The White Heather."
Sale of seats Thursday night.
Prices—25, 50, 75c and $1.00.

MASONIC TEMPLE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 23.
The Great New York Lyceum Success
WILLIAM MORRIS.
With Frances Drake, in
The Adventure of Lady Ursula.
Prices 25, 50, 75 and $1.00.
Sale of seats Saturday.

PRINCESS RINK . . .

THIRD SEASON WOMEN'S CLUB LEAGUE ENTERTAINMENT COURSE.

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 22.
The Katherine Ridgeway Concert Company.
Miss Katherine Ridgeway.
Mrs. Viola Waterhouse, Soprano.
Mr. Walter E. McPherson, Basso.
Mr. Franklin C. Bush, Pianist.
Ticket Holders will be admitted at both north and south doors of the Rink. Tickets for sale on the evening of the concert at north door only.
Tickets and reserved seats on sale at Woodworth's drug store.
Sale opens 9 a. m., Saturday.

At Kimball Hall

NEXT FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHT.

Baugher's famous magniscope and moving picture machine. War scenes of hot battles in motion; pictures on the Philippines and illustrated songs. Prices 15 and 25c. Don't miss this.

GRATITUDE

Letters from Women Relieved of Monthly Pain by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Painful Menstruation

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was troubled with female weakness, irregular and painful menstruation. I suffered so every month that I was obliged to go to bed, but thanks to your medicine I am now well. I would advise all women who suffer as I did to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. ANNA LACY, Ross, Iowa.

Grateful Miss Musselman

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I always suffered at time of menstruation ever since menses began, with bearing-down pains, sickness at stomach, sometimes vomiting for two days, sometimes vomiting blood. As I grew older, the suffering became worse. I tried many things, but obtained no relief. At last I concluded to try your medicine. I took several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and followed your other directions, and now menstruation is painless. I feel and know that I owe it all to your medicine, and never fail to recommend it. I am very thankful for what your medicine has done for me, and wish that every afflicted woman would try it."—JENNIE C. MUSSELMAN, 611 West Ave., Sidney, Ohio.

Prostration at Monthly Periods

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I was greatly troubled with my menstrual periods, was very weak and nervous, could not work at all. I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for several months, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and am wonderfully improved in health. My neighbors are all surprised to see me out and doing my own work. I would advise every suffering woman to try Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies."—MRS. HENRY MUELLER, 543 McAlpin Ave., Clifton, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Irregular Menstruation

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I want to thank you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for my daughter. It has helped her very much. She had doctored for two years, but obtained no relief, and now in two months and a half she is well. Menstruation is now regular, appetite has returned, the pain has left her side and her headache is better. I feel very thankful to you also for your kind advice."—MRS. AUGUST PFALZGRAF, South Byron, Wis.

Fifty thousand letters like these at Mrs. Pinkham's office in Lynn, Mass., prove that the safeguard of woman's health is

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

A RUBBER BAG IS ESSENTIAL

to have in the house in case of sickness, and the right kind is infinitely superior to the "just as good" kind. The best is what we always keep in all kinds of Rubber goods, Sundries, Toilet Articles, Proprietary Medicines, Drugs and Chemicals. Our prescription department is unrivalled and our prices always the lowest.

H. C. GRANNEMAN,
Prescription Druggist,
74 Calhoun St.
Home 'Phone 1374. Bell 'Phone 32.

MASONIC TEMPLE.....
WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, JAN. 24.
GRAND BARGAIN MATINEE AT 2:30.

CHAS. H YALE'S 18th YEAR **FOREVER** CHAS. H YALE'S 18th YEAR

DEVIL'S AUCTION

AGAIN MADE NEW.

A *Superb Cast* Headed by Mayme Mayo, Jas. A. Kiernan, Sadie Stephens, Madge Torrance, Bros. Deltorelli, W. H. Lorella, Geo. P. Reno

NEW GRAND BALLETS
By V. ROMEO, Maitre de Ballet.
2 European Premieres
SIGNORINAS
MAVERHOFEER
AND
BASSEGGIO
The Only Real Organized Corps-de-Ballet in This Country.

Vaudeville Features
Bros. Deltorelli
Les Freres Lorella
Jas. A. Kiernan
Mayme Mayo
Kelley and Reno

EVERY FEATURE A GREAT BIG NOVELTY.
Sale of seats Monday. Night Prices—25, 50, 75 and $1.00. Bargain Matinee Prices—25 and 50c.

Have you seen 'em?

We mean the large line of

Underwear for Men

That We are Closing Out in Our Great Sale.

Wm. Meyer & Bro.,

51 CALHOUN ST.

A Hattersly & Son.
PLUMBERS,
STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.
48 E. MAIN STREET,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

Bell Phone 98 — Residence Phone 1047
Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.
48 W. MAIN STREET.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,
Practice Limited to
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Office Hours—8:30 to 12 m. and from 2 to 4 p. m.
74 W. Wayne St. Telephone, 252.

Satisfaction Bouquet is a valuable and refined addition to any ladies' toilet.

Society people use Satisfaction Bouquet because it is the best. Try it. For sale by all druggists.

SOME BRITISH BEATINGS

London Spectator Prints an Article Telling When England Was Badly Thrashed.

The London Spectator prints the following remarks upon the recent defeat of the British arms in South Africa:

"Opposed by a gallant, well trained foe, we have discovered that the road to Pretoria cannot be opened without a struggle. Our arms, in fact, have received the check imposed upon them by the laws of war, and the sturdy confidence with which the people have received the evil news is a better proof of the national spirit than the somewhat windy enthusiasm of the music halls.

"Our enemies of the continent, deaf to the voice of history, are eager to explain that the Colossus has feet of clay, because the Colossus has encountered an unexpected opposition. But these enemies easily turn hope into belief and to their hope we are happily indifferent. Moreover, we know that Britain, like other countries, has met with reverses before, and never yet have reverses discouraged her. The long series of our wars in America, for instance, against the Indians and French, closed with Wolfe's heroic capture of Quebec. But during the preceding years victory was not always with us; one small army was cut to pieces because Braddock, himself a miracle of bravery, employed against unseen Indians precisely the same tactics which he would have practiced against a European force fighting in the open. Yet Braddock's disaster deterred us not for a moment. Our faults of ignorance and courage were corrected, and our reverse obscured by the heroic death of the general, who fell from the fifth horse he had mounted in the battle.

THE DEFEAT OF HOKAR.

"A still worse defeat overtook us in India, when (in 1804) Holkar, after Scindia's conquest, attacked General Monson in the Makundra pass and destroyed nine-tenths of his 12,000 troops. What the effect of such an episode would be on the English newspapers of today we know not, but in those days news traveled slowly and Wellesley's laconic account is rather angry than regretful. 'Monson's disasters,' he wrote, 'are really the greatest and the most disgraceful to our military character of any that have ever occurred. The detachments had not two days' provisions; was cut off from its resources by many rivers, on which we had neither bridge nor boat, and all measures to supply the only fort (Runpoora) to which, in case of emergency, he might have recourse, were omitted. To employ the detachment at all was an error, but the common modes of securing its safety have been omitted.' There we have the just censure of the soldier, not the useless regrets of the man, and for military dispatches the old style is indubitably the best. Who knows but that the more squeamish delicacy of today might have construed the victory of Assaye into a 'reverse?' For though Wellesley won the battle and destroyed the power of Scindia, he lost 50 per cent. of his small army, a fact which may teach us the lesson that nothing is gained without sacrifice.

"But in the beginning of this century we committed far greater faults than Monson's or Braddock's. They, at any rate, failed in sincere attempts to achieve something. Some other soldiers who led us to misfortune just before Waterloo restored our supremacy had little or no excuse for their folly. In the second volume of Mr. Fitchett's excellent work, 'How England Saved Europe,' are detailed a long list of sporadic expeditions which could only have ended in failure. Not only did we take, cede and retake half a dozen precious colonies; not only did we relinquish Java because a certain statesman did not know its whereabouts, but we sent armies hither and thither to their certain destruction. What Whitelocke did in Buenos Ayres should still bring a blush to our cheek. In 1806 Sir Home Popham, being in Table bay, suddenly determined to make a descent upon Spanish South America. The design was executed without forethought or deliberation and its conclusion was inevitable.

"Major General Beresford, with a handful of soldiers, took Buenos Ayres, it is true, and a vast deal of treasure. But the Spaniards, soon realizing that they were more than a match for their enemy, besieged Beresford and forced him to capitulate. This was bad enough, but the worst is yet untold. A year later General Whitelocke took the command at Buenos Ayres, and being no soldier involved his army in a crushing disaster. But even after the disaster he held two strong positions in the town; he had, moreover, 5,000 troops and a fleet as his base. Had he been a man of courage he would have retrieved his mistake. He was, however, a poltroon who dishonored his uniform, and when 'the Spanish general sent in a letter offering to give up all prisoners'—to quote Mr. Fitchett—'including those taken under Beresford, if the British would abandon operations and leave the coast, Whitelocke meekly accepted terms, marched off his disgusted and almost mutinous army to his ships and sailed off—to everlasting infamy.'

DUCKWORTH IN DARDANELLES.

"After this story of shame, Duckworth's defeat in the Dardanelles, where the Turks pounded him with granite shot, is a pleasant interlude. For however much we may deplore Duckworth's lack of prudence, his honor is inviolate. Nor can the reverse at Rosetta, where another gallant Wauchope fell, inspire more than a bitter regret—since at Rosetta, too, the British proved their bravery, and were only unsuccessful because they had been set a task which was beyond human accomplishment. And we will close this list of checks with one other, which is more interesting for the comment which it evoked than for the punishment which it inflicted. On May 16, 1811, was fought the battle of Albuera, in which the allies lost 7,000 men. It was not precisely a check, because, though both armies remained on the field, Soult presently retired. But Wellington believed that had he been there he would have turned it to a victory. And surely his discription should be remembered by all our generals now at the front. 'The battle of Albuera,' he wrote to Mr. Pole, 'was a strange concern. They were never determined to fight it; they did not occupy the ground as they ought; they were ready to run away at any moment from the time it commenced till the French retired; and, if it had not been for me, who am now suffering from disorganization caused by that battle, they would have written a whining report upon it, which would have driven the people of England mad. However, I prevented that.'

"Nowadays every shot fired in Africa is instantly echoed in London, and for that reason our generals should cultivate a chaste and reticent style. They should not exaggerate in their dispatches their own failure or their mens prowess. The time is not yet when the history of the Boer war shall be written, but we confess that, while we have a profound confidence in Sir George White, Sir Redvers Buller and Lord Methuen, we dislike the dispatches of all three. When Sir George White assumed the blame which was his, when Sir Redvers Buller 'regretted' a reverse which was an incident in the campaign, when Lord Methuen spoke of 'the hottest fight' in our annals, they seem to have caught the vice of sensational journalism."

LAUGHTER INDEX TO HEALTH.

Profound study makes men serious, and so foolish people are sometimes noted for laughing immoderately. Yet laughter is not so much of an index to intelligence as it is to the condition of health. Healthy, vigorous people are proverbially of good humored, joyous, laughing natures, while the "sallow, gloomy-eyed dyspeptic" is a description scientifically accurate, although it has its origin from the brain of a poet. The envious, wicked and malevolent rarely laugh, because, phrenologists say, they are impregnated with bile, and are therefore morose. The haughty, the vain and the awkward also laugh very little, for fear of losing their dignity. The Spanish people, who are proverbially grave, are a good example. People who have lines extending downward from the angle at the mouth toward the chin well marked rarely laugh and, moreover, show a tendency to pensiveness in youth and melancholy in after life. Those who have lines raying outward from the eyes are, on the contrary, people who laugh a good deal, especially when the upper lip is framed by two deep furrows running down to the mouth. Lavater, the noted Swiss physiognomist, says that frank, easy, copious laughter indicates "a good soul devoid of vanity." Such people often have a great many wrinkles running obliquely outward and downward from the eyes. They also have full, open lips and a round, large forehead.

CHILDREN AS TOY MAKERS.

The official report of the government inspector of factories for Coburg-Gotha gives details as to the labor of children under fourteen years engaged in their homes in making buttons, toys, etc. It appears that in this district 5,455 such children are employed. They work from four and one-quarter to six hours per day and earn in button-making from 2 to 6 cents. In making dolls they earn from 3 cents to 18 cents, while on toy work they earn from 2 cents to 14 cents per day.—Baltimore American.

L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun Street, struck a great bargain in WALL PAPER. Bought out a dealer who quit business. Offers it to you for less than dealers PAY for it. Must make room for new goods arriving daily. See the GOODS. Now is the time to get a BARGAIN. d&w

Paris has the largest library in the world. It contains 2,000,000 books and 160 manuscripts.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—The advance in the Paris wheat market was taken into consideration in the local pit today. This influence and the steadiness at Liverpool supported the market at the opening, May being a shade up at 65¼@65⅜c. Up to 11 o'clock trade was active and the tone strong, foreigners being good buyers. May sold off to 65⅝@65¾c and advanced to 66⅛c. Receipts here were 17 cars, 1 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 374 cars against 354 last week and 473 last year.

The wheat market became a little less active later, but held firm, May closing ⅛c over yesterday at 66c. St. Louis was a buyer, covering shorts on damage reports from Russia. Shortly before the end of the session May touched 66⅛@66⅛c.

Corn up to 11 o'clock was steady in sympathy with wheat, but rather quiet, as there was not much of a demand. Local receipts were 211 cars. May opened unchanged at 33½c, holding steady for some time.

Corn closed quiet and easy, May a shade under yesterday at 33⅛@33¼c.

The oats market was steady, but trade was small. May opened unchanged at 23⅜c, maintaining the price in sympathy with corn and wheat. Receipts here were 191 cars.

Provisions were firm on a strong and active hog market. At the advance there was a good demand and initial figures were well maintained for some time on a fairly active market. May pork opened 7½c over yesterday at $10.82½@10.82½ and advanced to $10.85; May lard 2½c up at $6.00, advancing to $6.05, and May ribs 2½c better at $5.75, carried by the advance $5.80.

THE CLOSE.

Priers at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Jan., 63c; May, 66c; July, 66⅝@66⅞c.

Corn—Jan., 30⅞c; May, 33⅛@33¼c; July, 33⅞c.

Oats—Jan., 22½c; May, 23⅝@23¾c; July, 22¾@23c.

Pork—Jan., $10.60; May, $10.85; July, $10.90.

Lard—Jan., $5.87½; May, $6.02½@6.05; July, $6.12½.

Ribs—Jan., $5.70; May, $5.77½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.50; Cash S. W., $1.50; May, $1.49; Sept., $1.05@1.10.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 200; market generally steady; Beeves, $4.00@6.40; cows, $3.00@4.25; heifers, $3.20@4.50; canners, $2.20@2.80; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.75; Texas fed beeves, $4.00@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts today, 15,000; Monday, 35,000; left over, 6,351; market 2½@5c higher; top, $4.75. Mixed and butchers, $4.45@4.75; good to choice heavy, $4.60@4.75; rough heavy, $4.45@4.55; light, $4.37½@4.65; bulk of sales, $4.55@4.70.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

New York, Jan. 20.—London's failure to follow yesterday's late advance here induced some profit-taking at the opening. Changes were small and exceedingly mixed, but some large transactions were recorded. Missouri Pacific declined ½ and Burlington rose ⅜. Otherwise changes were very small fractions.

Metropolitan Street Railway dropped 3 points on a transaction. The loss was quickly recovered, but the price fluctuated feverishly. The general market was strengthened by a rise above 119 in St. Paul. Industrials, while recovering sharply, were affected by frequent realizing. The bank statement, though more favorable than preliminary estimates, seemed to awaken not the slightest interest. Trading practically ceased. The closing was heavy and dull and small losses were the rule.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Jan. 20.—Butter—Receipts, 195 pkgs; market firm; June creamery, 20@23½c; western creamery, 21@25c; factory, 16@20c.

Cheese—Receipts, 488 pkgs; market firm; large full made fancy, 12¾@13c; fall made fancy small, 12¾@13c; large late made, 11¾@12c; small late made, 12@12½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 405 pkgs; market firm; western, 21c, loss off; western ungraded at mark, 14@19c.

Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, firm.

Coffee—Market steady.

THE MONEY MARKET.

New York, Jan. 20.—Money on call nominal at 2½@3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¾@5½ per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.89⅞@4.89⅞ for demand and at $4.83¾@4.83⅞ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.88 and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83@4.83¼; silver certificates, 59½@60½c; bar silver, 59½c; Mexican dollars, 47½c.

THE BOND MARKET.

New York, Jan. 20.—State bonds inactive; railroad bonds firm; government bonds firmer:

U. S. 2s registered	102½
U. S. 3s registered	109¾
U. S. 3s coupon	110½
U. S. 4s registered (new)	133
U. S. 4s coupon (new)	134
U. S. 4s registered (old)	114⅛
U. S. 4s coupon (old)	114¾
U. S. 5s registered	112
U. S. 5s coupon	113¼

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Jan. 20.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, inc.	$ 7,478,325
Loans, inc.	4,579,100
Specie, inc.	7,341,700
Legal tenders, inc.	4,194,300
Deposits, inc.	16,320,700
Circulation, dec.	21,800

The banks now hold $24,185,675 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

OYSTER A FOOT LONG.

The Yezo oyster, the largest in the world, has been transplanted to America. Fifty barrels of the big Japanese oysters have been emptied into the tidewater off the states of Washington and Oregon.

New York counts and Baltimore extras are mere pigmies beside the Yezo oysters. The Japanese importations are a foot long. The man who tried to follow the ethics of oyster eating and swallow a Yezo whole would be ejected from any self-respecting eating place in the land. The Yezo oyster must be cut into quarters at least, and in the case of a dainty woman eights would be better.

The Yezo is as delicious and delicate as the blue point, as succulent as the Lynn Haven. It is a boon for American epicures. Raw, it is a little difficult, by reason of its size. Roasted, it is worthy a place in the category of terrapin and pompano.

The government reports merely record the safe arrival of the Yezos last week, and gives the notice which savors of a society item that they are "at home in the tidewaters of the Pacific off Washington and Oregon."

The transplanting of oysters is a necessity in the United States. Were it not for the frequent transplanting the country would be oysterless. This is due in part to the fact that the oyster is becoming the national dish. The consumption of oysters in this country is nearly double that of any other

THE ARMY "UNIT."

We hear a great deal about "units" of the British army and it is not always easy to know what it means.

When an army—that is, several army corps—is fighting, the unit means an army corps.

When an army corps is fighting, the unit is the division, or one-third of the corps.

When a division is fighting, the unit means a brigade, or one-half of the division.

When a brigade is fighting, the unit means a battalion, or one-fourth of the brigade.

Usually, however, a unit is used to mean one of the following:

A battalion of infantry—1,000 men.

A squadron of cavalry—160 men.

A battery of artillery—six guns.

A company of mounted infantry—116 men.

A company of engineers, of the army service corps, and of other accessary troops.

WHERE HE WAS DRIFTING.

The officers charged with keeping peace at the capitol are strict and watchful. Yesterday a man walked through one of the corridors, whistling gayly "Marching Through Georgia." He was stopped by one of the officers and politely told that whistling was not allowed in the corridors. "What!" shouted the man, who seemed slightly under the influence of some seductive concoction. "I can't even whistle that good old tune?"

"No, sir," replied the officer, "whistling is not allowed."

"Why, it is outrageous, to think that the grand and eternal principle of liberty should be so insulted, and that the immunities and guarantees of the immortal constitution should be so curtailed. Why, sir, what are we drifting to?"

The officer here grasped the irate orator by the arm and said in measured and emphatic tones, "You will be drifting to jail if you don't stop your noise and move on."—Washington Star.

FILIPINO AMUSEMENTS.

A favorite game which Filipino men and women will sit and play together for hours is sung kahan. It is played with shells, on a board which has a bank on each end, boat-shaped. On the board are twelve holes in two rows. The players divide the board so each one has one side of the boat, and they start out with six shells in each pile. The game seems to be to get the shells in each bank, scooping them out of the holes. It is a game that requires a good deal of counting and calculation.—Philadelphia Call.

SHELLL DODGING.

Frequent mention is made in the dispatches of war correspondents of "shell-dodging," and the average reader is at first at a loss to understand the precise meaning of the words, until their constant repetition lead some to believe that probably it is posible to see shells in their aerial flight and consequently the soldiers are able to dodge them.

A sergeant major of artillery, who has seen some active service all over the world, gives us some information about the true art.

In all his long experience he said he had only seen three or four shells actually in the air and they came from the gun he himself fired.

He explained that there are few guns with a somewhat slow muzzle velocity, and the men firing these can sometimes catch a glimpse of the shells in their flight, but it would be impossible for any man to see a shot coming toward himself.

Dodging shells is done by getting under cover immediately before a gun is actually fired.

"For instance," said the sergeant major, "if I were climbing a hill, at the top of which a gun was directed against me, I could tell exactly when a shell was likely to come bounding along. Before the order is given to fire the men in charge of the piece 'stand clear,' and that is the warning note, so to speak. Keep your weather eye on the gun directed against you, and when the gunners stand clear you dodge the shot."

DEVICE FOR SHOPLIFTERS.

The latest and most ingenious device of the female shoplifter is a third arm. Beware of the woman with three arms.

The three-armed woman wears a cape or a shawl. She affects the demure habit of folding her hands—two of them—clasped in front of her. The third arm meanwhile is stirring about deftly among the counters and drawing any detachable articles into a voluminous pocket in the skirt, or another in the lining of the cape.

The originator of the device is on her way east from Denver. The police predict that her advent will be the signal for an epidemic of shop thefts. She has a line of alinses longer than her train.

The extra arm is of wax and it is the delicate hand belonging to this arm that is clasped in the right. The bona fide left arm is at work behind the bogus one. It behooves all saleswomen to watch for this active third arm.

THE VALUE OF SONG BIRDS.

There is a complete failure of the olive crop in Southern Italy and in Sicily this season, owing to the ravages of the oil fly, which appeared in unusual numbers on account of the prolonged drought of last summer and fall. The loss to the provinces of Bari and Lecce alone is estimated at 60,000,000 lire, or $12,000,000. There will be a corresponding scarcity of oil, of course. The country people are having their eyes opened to the consequences of their wholesale destruction of insect-devouring song birds.—Philadelphia Record.

A FAMOUS PAINTING.

Sir Benjamin West's picture, "The Raising of Lazarus," which has hung in Winchester Cathedral, England, for over a century, is said to have been purchased for New York's new Cathedral of St. John the Divine for $7,500. The trustees of the cathedral say they know nothing about the purchase and believe, if the story is true, that some friend intends to donate the picture. West, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1738, was among the first American artists to appear in Rome.—Philadelphia Press.

ENGLAND'S NATIONAL GAME.

An English boy's periodical recently took a vote on the recreation its readers preferred. The result gave this order: Football, cricket, cycling, swimming, gymnastics, reading, rowing, stamp collecting. Croquet came last in a list of twenty-two pastimes and golf twentieth. Being English boys they boys they knew nothing of base ball.—New York Sun.

A DEFINITION.

He—What is flirtation?

She—Attention without intention.—Chicago News.

TO MAKE AN EGG COCKTAIL.

An egg cocktail, like its companion, that made from oysters, has a spiritous sound, but is entirely free from any alcoholic mixture. Allow for each person a half teaspoonful of vinegar, a tablespoonful of lemon juice, a few drops of Tabasco sauce, and half a teaspoonful each of horseradish and tomato catsup; to this, lightly mixed together, is added one beaten egg. Egg cocktails are served in tall glasses and are sipped out with a long-handled spoon. They are an excellent appetizer for even a simple home dinner.—New York Evening Post.

Pain in Head,

aching back with sharp pains shooting to back of neck and base of brain, fever, chills, scalding eyes, cough, hoarseness, sore throat—grip makes his presence known in no uncertain way. He goes at you with a vengence, and before you are aware he has you prostrated. Why not drive the grip out of your system before he gets such a hold on you that you cannot get away? A few bottles of Dr. Miles' Nervine will fix you up all right. It strengthens and invigorates the nerves and gives them the power to search out and kill the germs of disease. It whets the appetite, aids digestion and makes new, rich blood to take the place of poisoned products that are driven off.

"I was taken with a cold and pains in my head and back, which were followed with chills and fever and general prostration. I was confined to my bed and called a physician who told me I had a severe case of grip; but all the medicine he gave me did me no good. I thought the pain in my back and up into my brain would drive me crazy. Then I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and by the time I had used one-half of the second bottle I was able to return to my work." J. C. HELFREY, 4122 Main St., Pittsburg, Penn.

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Is sold at all drug stores on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to

Dr. Miles Medical Company, • Elkhart, Indiana.

CITY ADVERTISEMENT.

GENERAL ORDINANCE NO. 115.

An ordinance regulating the use of streets and alleys.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to obstruct any street in the city limits while building, with any material whatsoever, for a space exceeding 15 feet, measuring from the outside of the curb to the center of the street, and in no case shall the gutters be so obstructed as to prevent the free passage along the same.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to encumber or obstruct or cause to be encumbered or obstructed any street, alley or public place in the city, by placing therein or thereon any shrubbery, rubbish, chips, refuse trimmings of trees or shrubbery, except as provided in the foregoing section.

Sec. 3. The mayor, superintendent of police board of public works, or any officer of the city, is hereby authorized to order any rubbish, chips, refuse trimmings of trees or shrubbery, article or thing, whatsoever, which may encumber or obstruct any streets, alleys, or public places within the city limits, to be removed, and if such article or thing shall not be removed within five hours after notice to the owner or person in charge thereof to remove the same, or if the owner cannot be found for the purpose of such notice, to cause the same to be removed to some suitable place to be designated by the board of public works, and the owner of any article so removed shall be subject to forfeit and pay a penalty of five dollars ($5.00) in addition to the cost of such removal.

Sec. 4. No wagon, sled, sleigh or vehicle of any kind without horses (bicycles and tricycles excepted) shall be permitted to remain or stand in any street or alley for more than one hour, except when so standing for the purpose of being repaired, and then only in front of the premises of the person repairing the same, and for a period of time not longer than three (3) hours.

Sec. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person, except the employes of the street repairing department or the contractors for street improvement, to feed, or to place any trough for feeding or watering draft animals in the streets, alleys or public places of this city.

Sec. 6. No person shall erect or place any building in whole or in part upon any street, alley, sidewalk or other public ground within said city.

The owner of any building, fence, porch, steps, gallery or other obstruction, now standing or which may be hereafter erected or placed upon any street, alley, sidewalk or other public place in the city, or which has been left upon any new street that has been or may hereafter be opened, shall remove the same within such reasonable time not exceeding thirty or less than five days, as he shall be required to do by written notice from the board of public works, and upon failure of such owner to comply with such notices, he shall be liable to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Sec. 7. Whenever from any cause any street or alley in the city shall be obstructed by a press of teams attached to vehicles loaded or otherwise, the mayor, superintendent of police, any member of the police force or any councilman, may give such directions in regard to the removal of such teams and vehicles, as in the opinion of such officer may be necessary or required for public convenience. And any person or persons refusing or neglecting to obey such directions, shall be subject to the penalty hereinafter provided.

Sec. 8. No person shall hinder or obstruct the making or repairing of any public improvement or work ordered by the common council or by the board of public works.

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of each and every railway or railroad company, whose tracks are laid across any of the streets of said city, to place safety gates or flagmen at any such crossings of said streets, by such trains whenever the common council shall by ordinance duly passed declare the same necessary for public safety, and the company shall erect safety gates as such ordinance may declare necessary within thirty days from the passage of such ordinance.

Sec. 10. For the better protection of the paved and macadamized streets, alleys or other thoroughfares of the city, no vehicle of any description with fellows and tires less than three inches in width shall be permitted to be drawn or pass over any such street, alley or thoroughfare with a greater burden than three thousand pounds weight, and no vehicle of any description with fellows and tires less than four inches in width shall be permitted to be drawn or pass over such paved or macadamized streets, alleys or ways with a greater burden than sixty hundred weight.

Sec. 11. No person shall dress any stone or prepare any material for building in the streets or alleys of the city which can be prepared elsewhere.

Sec. 12. No person or persons shall, between the hours of eight (8) o'clock a. m. and six-thirty (6:30) p. m. of each day, drive along any public street or alley of said city, more than twenty-five (25) head of cattle at any one time.

Sec. 13. Any person or persons employed in paving or repairing any street, alley or other public thoroughfare in the city, shall place proper obstructions or barricades across said streets or thoroughfares for the purpose of protecting work in course of construction, and preserving the pavement until the same is fit for use, leaving at all times a sufficient passage for pedestrians; and no person or persons shall, without written consent of the board of public works, throw down, displace or remove any such obstruction or barricade.

Sec. 14. Nothing contained in the foregoing section shall be construed to authorize any person or persons to stop up or obstruct more than the space of one block and one intersection at the same time in any one street, or to keep the same so stopped or obstructed for more than two days after the roadway is finished.

Sec. 15. No person shall make a stand or stopping place within any street or alley in the city for the purpose of exhibiting for sale, or for the purpose of selling or offering for sale any horses, mules, or cattle, or any wagon, carriage or other vehicle drawn by either of the animals aforesaid.

Sec. 16. All lamps or lamp posts which have been heretofore erected and used as signs, and all illuminated clocks which have been erected on the outer edge of sidewalks, and which are in actual use, and which are kept in running order at the expense of the owner and regulated so as to indicate the correct time, may be allowed to remain, subject to be removed at any time by order of the board of public works.

Sec. 17. Drinking fountains made of iron, may be erected on the outer edge of side walks, at such points and places as the board of public works may deem advisable in their judgment for convenience of the general public.

Sec. 18. It shall be the duty of every person or persons engaged in digging down any street, in paving any street, building any sewer or drain, or trench for water or gas pipes, in any of the public streets or thoroughfares, under contract with the corporation of this city, made through either or any of the departments of the said corporation, or by virtue of any permission which may have been granted to them by the common council, or any department, or either of them, where such work, if left exposed, would be dangerous to passengers, to erect a fence or railing at such excavation or work, in such manner as to prevent danger to passengers who may be traveling such streets or thoroughfares, and to continue and uphold the said railing or fence until the work shall be completed or the obstruction removed. And it shall also be the duty of such person or persons to place upon such railing or fence at twilight in the evening, suitable and sufficient red lights, and keep them burning through the night during the entire performance of the work.

Sec. 19. The provisions of the preceding section shall apply to every person who shall place building materials in any of the public streets or thoroughfares, or be engaged in building any vault or constructing any lateral drain from any cellar to any sewer, or who shall do or perform any work causing obstruction in the public streets or thoroughfares, by virtue of any permit from any executive department; and also to all public or corporation officers engaged in performing any work in behalf of the city, whereby obstructions or excavations shall be made in said streets and thoroughfares.

Sec. 20. The extent to which such fence or railing shall be built in the several cases is hereby defined as follows, to-wit:

1. In digging down any street or thoroughfare, by placing same along the upper bank of such excavation, or by extending the fence so far across the street, and at each alley, as to prevent persons from traveling on such portion as would be dangerous.

2. In paving any street or thoroughfare by extending it across the carriage-way of such street or thoroughfare and at each alley; or, if but a portion of the width of such carriage-way be obstructed, across such portion, in which case the obstruction shall be so arranged as to leave a passage way through, as nearly as may be of uniform width.

3. In the building of a sewer, by placing it across the carriageway, at the ends of such excavations as shall be made, and at each alley.

4. On building vaults, by enclosing the ground taken for the vault.

5. In placing building materials in the streets, by placing it across so much of the street as shall be occupied by such materials; and the material shall be so placed as to occupy a space of uniform width, except brick or stone piled solid at least seven feet high. In all cases sufficient red lights are to be kept placed upon such building materials, fences or railings and kept burning during the night, as provided by the preceding sections.

Sec. 21. In all cases where any person or persons shall perform any of the work mentioned in the preceding sections, either under contract of the city or by virtue of permission obtained from the board of public works or any other department of the city government, such person shall be answerable for any and all damage that may be occasioned to persons, animals and property, by reason of carelessness in any manner connected with said work.

Sec. 22. It shall be unlawful for any person to herd together or to maintain any kind of cattle, horses, swine, or sheep in any street, alley, or public place in the city.

Sec. 23. It shall be the duty of owners of sprinkling carts to have the sprinkling attachment made so that they will discharge such adapte streams as to lay the dust and not make mud and deluge the streets with water.

Sec. 24. It shall be unlawful for any person in charge of a sprinkling cart to turn such vehicle around on any crosswalk or to allow any discharge of water thereon; or to wilfully annoy any passerby or to injure any goods, wares or merchandise by wilfully sprinkling the same.

Sec. 25. The following ordinance is hereby repealed: Chapter 48, Revised Ordinance of the City of Fort Wayne, Approved March 11, 1895, and all the amendments to any section thereof. Likewise any and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict therewith.

Sec. 26. This ordinance to be in full force and effect on and after its passage, approval by mayor, and legal publication.

27. Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall upon conviction be fined in any sum not less than one dollar ($1.00) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100).

SYLVESTER M'MAHON,
CHARLES HAAG.

Done at the Council Chamber in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, this 9th day of January, 1900.

Approved January 16th, 1900.

HENRY P. SCHERER, Mayor.

Attest: HENRY B. MONNING, City Clerk.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

SHOP AND RAIL.

NORTHWESTERN SAID TO HAVE LEASED UNION PACIFIC.

REPORTED ON WALL STREET

AND FINANCIAL CIRCLES GENERALLY BELIEVE IT.

ANOTHER ELECTRIC RAILROAD

IT WILL CONNECT HUNTINGTON AND PORTLAND.

From New York comes a telegram stating that a story was in circulation on Wall street yesterday to the effect that the Northwestern company has about completed negotiations for the lease and control of the Union Pacific road for a term of years. The story is generally believed in financial circles and has had a good effect in maintaining prices of stocks of both lines. The deal is said to be in progress in Chicago, where the officials of the two properties are now in conference.

ANOTHER ELECTRIC ROAD.

The stock for the preliminary work in the building of an electric line, which will connect Huntington with Portland and pass through Kelso, Warren and Montpelier, has all been subscribed and the projectors of the line are confident of the success of the enterprise. In surveying the route, the company has kept off the highways except at such places as it was absolutely necessary in crossing streams and entering towns, preferring to purchase the right-of-way in close proximity to public roads. Franchises will be asked for in Huntington, Grant, Jay and Blackford counties. The promoters of the enterprise are business men in the cities through which the proposed line will pass, and include Z. T. Dungan, J. Fred France, Isaac F. Beard, of Huntington; Dr. Charles Good and Silas Pulse, of Warren; Mr. Page and Mr. Shoemaker, of Montpelier, and Mr. Jaquemi, of Portland.

WABASH PAY CAR.

Notices of the coming of the Wabash pay car were posted on the various bulletins in the shops and offices this morning. The car will arrive here at 9 o'clock Friday, January 26.

DR. WAGNER'S ASSISTANT.

Next Monday Dr. J. M. Brown, of Logansport, will arrive in the city and immediately assume the office of assistant medical examiner for the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association. The duties of the examiner have increased to the proportion that makes them too arduous for Dr. Wagner alone and the appointment of an assistant was an absolute necessity. Besides making a physical examination of all applicants for membership, the doctors are expected to keep watch over the sick and crippled members, visiting each every day or two, and this task will give two men all they can attend to.

MAKING WOOD NOVELTIES.

R. Stahl & Co. is the style of a new firm which has recently established itself in business at 260 East Lewis street and engaged in the manufacture of wooden novelties for household use. Reuben Stahl and W. S. Bidwell comprise the firm, and business is opening at a gratifying rate that presages a successful career for the new factory. W. P. Bidwell, formerly a newspaper man in this city, is with the firm.

SUFFERED A RELAPSE.

Several days ago The Sentinel noted the illness of W. R. Walton, of 43 Brackenridge street, a clerk in the Pennsylvania offices and one of the oldest employes of that company. Mr. Walton has been having pneumonia and was improving nicely, but suffered a relapse on Friday and is again quite ill. Mr. Walton is 76 years of age and is the father of C. E. Walton.

TESTING AXLE LIGHT.

John T. Dickerson, general agent of the Electric Axle Light and Power company, of New York, is piloting a party of electrical experts and newspaper representatives from New York to New Orleans and return. The gentlemen are traveling in the private car Olivette, which is equipped with the electric lighting system and in which the electricity is generated from the car axle. They left New York at 4:55 yesterday afternoon via the Pennsylvania railroad, and will be in New Orleans at 11:30 Monday night. They will remain there until 7:45 Wednesday evening.

SHIPPING MACHINERY.

Two large boilers, consigned to the Grand Trunk railway at Fort Gratiot, Mich., left the Bass works today. This shipment completes the order for seven boilers for the Grand Trunk. The Bass works also shipped a large tube mill to the American Clay Working Machinery company at Willoughby, Ohio. The Bass company has built many of the tubes for the Willoughby people.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Nickel Plate Brakeman J. J. Auth is sick.

Carl Bollinger, of the Pittsburg roundhouse, is sick and off duty.

Engineer W. C. Bender, of the Pittsburg, is detained at home by the illness of two of his children.

Machinist W. O. Bassett, of the Pittsburg shops, is in Van Wert, Ohio, to spend Sunday with friends.

The electric works will take inventory, commencing next week. It is expected to show a most prosperous condition.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Tellmann, of John street, yesterday. The father is a moulder in the Bass foundry.

Engineer Harry Kelker, who was taking a vacation, and Engineer J. B. Leach, who was sick, have resumed their duties on the Pittsburg.

Men were at work today putting down and connecting all the tracks running into the new Wabash erecting shop, which is now completed except the roof.

Nickel Plate Conductors Samuel Deahl and J. Vervveelan, who had been out on the road nearly constantly for several days, have taken a few days' rest.

Passenger Conductor L. A. Kanaga, of the Pittsburg, is entertaining Mr Olefiel and his son and daughter, of Mitchellville, Iowa. Mr. Olefiel is a banker in his home city.

F. G. Olds, of the Pittsburg machine shop, is out on the road in the interest of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association. He is a member of the advisory board.

Engineer P. W. Donahue and Fireman H. D. Rose, of the Nickel Plate, are as proud as peacocks of their engine, No. 165, which has just left the shops after thorough repairs.

Nickel Plate engine 151, which has just been thoroughly repaired, resumed its run on the third district yesterday, with Engineer C. Sliter and Fireman F. E. Strayer in the cab.

M. K. Griffith, M. R. Hardendorf, John Richards and F. B. Conners, of the Pittsburg shops, are sick, and A. Burchard, J. R. Metsker, C. D. Scheifernocker and F. M. Bailey are off duty for other reasons.

During the week ending today the following Pittsburg engines were repaired and returned to service: Nos. 312, 409, 330 and 903. During the same period engines 78, 24, 426, 30 and 217 went into the shops for repairs.

Section bosses on the Vandalia lines have had their pay advanced from $40 to $50 per month.

Michael Collins, foreman of one of the steam hammer gangs in the Bass blacksmith shop, has been off duty several days on account of sickness.

Shipments of provisions, both domestic and for export, are now very heavy, as are shipments of dressed meats and live stock, and the roads are unable to fill the orders for cars for these special lines.

John Doehrmann, blacksmith, who had his skull fractured at the Bass shops a few weeks ago, is getting along nicely and will be back at the forge in a short time. He was removed from Hope hospital to his home yesterday.

The Anthony Wayne Manufacturing company is now running its factory in full blast, the outlook for the year 1900 justifying a big output of washing machines. The works were closed a week or two for inventory and other reasons.

It is reported that the Pennsylvania has purchased a controlling interest in the McKee's Rocks plant of the Schoen Pressed Steel Car company, and proposes to make great improvements in the buildings, grounds and operation of the works.

Martin Hensill, the blacksmith at the Bass works, who had a leg broken several months ago, has recovered from that injury and was to resume work a day or two ago, but he was taken sick and will probably not be able to work for several days yet.

A number of the western roads have refused to vote in favor of the proposition submitted to them to levy a charge on bicycles and baby carriages equivalent to that levied on excess baggage, the maximum weight to be charged for on either being fifty pounds. The matter has been placed on the docket for further discussion at the next meeting of the Western Passenger association.

The Kentucky and Indiana bridge was sold yesterday, the Southern Railway company and the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern jointly being the purchasers at the upset price of $700,000. A $1,000,000 mortgage goes with the bridge, making the purchase price really $1,700,000. The Kentucky and Indiana bridge crosses the Ohio river between Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind.

Robert T. Lincoln, president of the Pullman company, has issued a notice that in taking over the property and business of the Wagner Palace Car company it is not possible to continue in the service all of its employes, and each employe is therefore notified that unless arrangements shall have been made with him individually prior to January 20 for employment his services will not be required after January 31. The employes referred to include conductors, brakemen, cooks, porters, wheelwrights, car cleaners and others.

Ernest J. Kiss, foreman of the Bass pattern shop, has returned from Bucyrus, Ohio, where business called him a day or two ago. Mr. Kiss is interested in a gold mine in the western part of Richland county, Ohio, and brought home a sample of the products of the mine, which is very rich in the yellow metal. Few people hereabouts believed there was gold in paying quantities in the hills west of Mansfield, but the prospecting of the company in which Mr. Kiss is interested proves that it does exist there and in abundance in some places.

TAILORS TO ORGANIZE.

Eighteen journeymen tailors met with the organizing committee of the Trades and Labor Council at Randall hall and discussed the advisability of organizing a tailors' union. It was finally decided to organize and the eighteen tailors signed the roll and will apply for a charter, which will be held open for some time. Another meeting will be held next Friday evening.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, in men, women or children, cured by BEECHAM'S PILLS. Get the genuine if you want to be cured. 10 cents & 25 cents. at drug stores.

ARE WORKING ON THE BOOKS

MESSRS. BERGHOFF AND DOUGALL BEGIN THEIR DUTIES.

Examining Into the Affairs of the Natural Gas Company—Repairing Calhoun Street.

Comptroller Henry C. Berghoff and Captain Allan H. Dougall have commenced their examination of the books of the Fort Wayne Natural Gas company for the purpose of learning the receipts, expenditures and profits of the company for several years back. The work will be rather tedious for a time, inasmuch as it is necessary to go back several years and examine vouchers. President Paul and the employes of the company are lending every effort to assist the representatives of the council in securing a proper statement. It may require two or three weeks to complete the examination.

REPAIRING THE STREET.

J. A. Pickett, of Chicago, representative of the Alcatraz Construction company, is in the city and has made an arrangement with the board of works for temporary repairs on Calhoun street. The board agrees to supervise the work of filling up the holes in the street with brick, receiving pay from the asphalt company for doing this work. In April Mr. Pickett says the streets will be repaired with asphalt in accordance with the ten year guarantee given when the contract was awarded.

Y. W. C. A. NOTES.

Many out-of-town visitors to our city have enjoyed the comforts of the "noon rest" at the Young Women's Christian association this week.

The new secretary of the Young Women's Christian association may be found at her desk any day after 9 a. m., where she will be glad to see those interested in the association and give information in regard to educational classes, employment bureau or other lines of work.

Gymnasium classes are now being formed for the next term, beginning February 1st, at Y. W. C. A. gymnasium.

The Gospel meeting at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday at 4 p. m. will be led by the new secretary, Miss Mills. All young women are cordially invited to attend.

The Thursday evening Bible class at the Y. W. C. A., under the leadership of Dr. Henry Frye, is enjoying the study of the book of Isaiah.

R. S. TAYLOR ON THE ISSUES.

(Indianapolis Press.)

Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, is generally considered one of the biggest republicans in the country. He has been a member of the Mississippi river commission many years and was a formidable candidate for the United States senatorship last winter. Today Mr. Taylor was asked at the Denison house to outline his views of the national campaign of this year and the probable termination and effect of the conflict.

He says that the real and substantially the only issue before the people in the national campaign will be whether the currency bill, which this congress will pass, shall be repealed. He said:

"The democratic party will probably reaffirm the Chicago platform and declare for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. When the campaign comes on the 16-to-1 question will drop out, and the real issue will be the repeal of the currency law that will be passed by the present congress.

"By that time the gold standard will have been enacted into law, and the real battle will be brought about by an attack on that law by the democratic party. There will also be more or less discussion of trusts, expansion, etc., but I fancy, as I said, that the real contest will be over the gold standard.

"The republican party will be victorious, and when the campaign is over Mr. Bryan will have played his last card. The close of the campaign will leave the democratic party with its present condition of demoralization pretty much unchanged, and the democratic party will be thereafter little else than a mere aggregation of opposition to the republican party, praying about old issues and waiting for something new to turn up, or some blunder of the republican party to give it a new opportunity."

POLICE COURT.

A quintette of prisoners confronted Mayor Scheier in police court this morning. Dick Schreck and a woman giving the name of Daisy Dalman had been having a high old time for two days in a shed near the Centlivre brewery and complaint was made to Sheriff Melching, who sent Deputies Witte and Snyder out to make arrests. The couple were sent to jail for sixteen days by the mayor. Two vagrants were arrested by Officer Madden just after they reached the city this morning. They had been here once before and served jail sentences and the mayor duplicated the old punishment, and they must spend sixteen days with Sheriff Melching. Pat Murphy was sent to jail for eleven days for drunkenness.

GENERAL ANDERSON RETIRED

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, commander of the department of the lakes, was relieved from active duty today, having reached the age limit—sixty-four years. Gen. Jacob F. Wade, of the department of the Dakotas, has been ordered to assume temporary command of the department of the lakes. General Anderson has under consideration several offers to enter commercial business. He will remain in Chicago until April at least. General Anderson is a nephew of Major Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, and led the first United States forces to land in the Philippines. He entered the army as a private in the Sixth Ohio infantry in April, 1861, and served throughout the rebellion, receiving a captain's commission in May, 1861. He was made brigadier general in the regular army March 30, 1899. General Anderson is the author of numerous books on military subjects.

WILL BE CONSECRATED.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The papal bull authorizing the consecration of the Rt. Rev. Sbaritti, bishop-elect of Havana, has been received at the apostolic delegation. The services will be celebrated with pontifical high mass at St. Aloysius church Sunday morning, February 4. Archbishop Martinelli will be the consecrator, assisted by Bishop Curtis, coadjutor to the cardinal, and Bishop Monohan, of Wilmington. This consecration will be the first ever performed in America by an apostolic delegate and unusual and magnificent preparations are being made for the occasion. Mgr. Sbaritti expects to go to Havana the latter part of February.

THE LAST OF THE SERJEANTS.

Mr. Serjeant Spinks, whose name is worthy of Dickens, died recently in London, as the last of the Serjeants. The serjeants-at-law formerly monopolized the practice of the court of common pleas, but their privilege was done away with thirty years before the reform of the law courts in 1875 put an end to their office. Two judges are left who became serjeants, as was customary, on being appointed to the bench, but Serjeant Spinks was the last man to bear the title made famous by Mr. Serjeant Buzfuz.—New York Sun.

A MAMMOTH ENGINE.

The mammoth machine for supplying power for the Boston elevated railway, now in progress, is said to be the monarch of engines. Its indicated power at minimum efficiency is 4,000, but this can be varied 12 to 15 per cent., either way, without affecting its efficiency; the engine shaft is of hollow forged nickel steel, 27 feet 10 inches in length, 33 inches in diameter on the bearings and 37 inches in the body, with a 17½-inch hole through its length. The weight of the engine shaft is 65,410 pounds, of the crank disc 58,004 pounds, of the armature 125,000 pounds, and of the fly wheel 205,515 pounds, making a load on the bearings, aside from the connecting rod, pistons, etc., 513,923 pounds; 143 pounds per square inch of projected area. The diameter of the fly-wheel is 28 feet, and the main bearings are 32 inches in diameter, 56 inches long and 10 feet 9 inches center to center.—Philadelphia Times.

STRAW HATS IN NEW YORK.

Some fetching gowns and hats were worn by society women last week. A lover of modes might have had a feast of fashion, for all sorts of novelties have been displayed. Many straw hats have been worn, which seems a bit incongruous when the fact is known that they were accompanied by fur boas and muffs, but as Paris women are wearing straw hats at this season, the ultra-fashionable women here deem it imperative to do likewise. These new straw hats have not as yet got into the shops. They are lovely affairs of very coarse, rich straw in handsome colorings and trimmed with masses of velvet and silk choux and wreaths of flowers and wings and plumes and pompons. Some of them are very flat, and others have tall, square crowns.—New York World.

ENGLISH RAILWAY HORSES.

No railway company buys a horse after it is seven years old. The Midland has 1,350 horses; the Great Northern, 1,300; the Great Western, 1,100; the Southwestern, 550; the Southeastern, 275, and the Brighton, 225. The London and Northwestern has only 650 horses, but Messrs. Pickford & Co., who do most of the Northwestern business, have 4,000 horses. Carter Paterson's have 2,000. The majority of London railway horses work seventy hours a week.—London Tit-Bits.

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

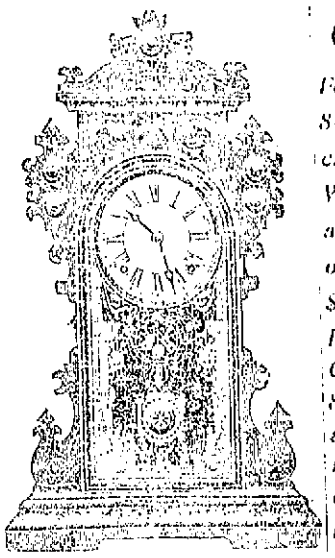
BABY'S BIRTH is looked forward to with expectations of joy and gladness. The ordeal of bringing the little one into the world, however, is a critical one for the mother-to-be, and her anticipations of the coming event are shadowed with gloom. Half the pain and all the danger of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of "MOTHER'S FRIEND," a scientific liniment of priceless value to all women. Sold by all druggists at one dollar per bottle.

A booklet, giving all details, will be sent free by Bradfield Regulator Company, Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Our Clearance Sale

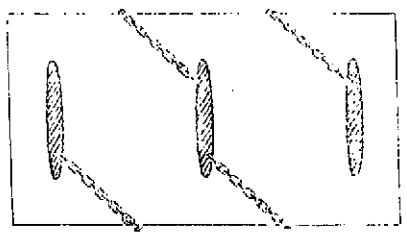
Means a saving to purchasers of from 33 to 50 per cent. and commands intense interest, as nothing but exceptional bargains are offered.



Only $2

For this elegant 8-day striking clock; comes in Walnut or Oak and includes all our $3.50 and $4.00 styles. Fancy Parlor Clock, $3.50 up; 8-day gong strike and worth, regular $6.00. Other Clocks same low price.

ONLY $1.00 FOR THIS STYLE BABY PIN SET, WORTH $2.75.



See our line of Bracelets we are offering at $1.00 and $1.25. They are well worth $2.00. Every one guaranteed. Rings from $1.00 up to $500.00. Largest line in Fort Wayne to select from.

We also have left over about 50 Pearl Opera Glasses, worth $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00. Will offer them at $2.75 for choice.

J. L. SIEVERT, Wholesale and Retail Optician and Jeweler, 85 Calhoun St

Remember our specialty is fitting glasses. We guarantee satisfaction. Steel spectacles, $1.00 up. Gold, $5.00 up. Eyes tested free.

Globe GOING OUT OF BUSINESS!

Next Saturday is the Last Day

That you can buy any article in our store at HALF PRICE.

$20,000 Worth choice Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods still to be slaughtered at HALF PRICE till sale closes, Saturday, January 27th.

See our windows for HALF PRICES. No Goods Exchanged, nor Money refunded, as all goods sold at HALF PRICE must positively stick.

A. K. HURST & CO.

1860--The New York Store--1900

The Biggest Ever Known
—In the Store's History.

Our January Sale Closes January 24th.

Only a few days longer in which to take advantage of our money-saving offerings. After the sale is over we'll have to pay more, and you'll have to pay more, for desirable goods.

The Linen Department.

The people appreciate the values given here in reliable goods. Throngs of pleased customers crowd the counter daily. See these tempting offerings:

29 ct. Table Damask, sale price 23 cts. per yard.
35 ct. Table Damask, sale price 29 cts. per yard.
40 ct. Table Damask, sale price 31 cts. per yard.
50 ct. Table Damask, sale price 37½ cts. per yard.
72-inch Table Damask, 44 cts. per yard.
72-inch Table Damask, 49 cts. per yard.
72-inch extra quality Table Damask, bleached, 58 cts. per yard.
72-inch extra quality Table Damask, bleached, 66 cts. per yard.
Great bargains in Napkins, from the lowest up to the finest grades

Towels.

11 cts. for all Linen Huck Towels.
15 cts. for all Linen Huck Towels.
18 cts. for 25 ct. all Linen Huck Towels.
25 cts. for 35 ct. extra large Linen Huck Towels.
All Linen Crash 6¼ ct. value, 5 cts. per yard.
All Linen Crash, 8 1-3 ct. value, 6 cts. per yard.

Quilts.

No advance in prices here. See these values:
White Quilts, 65 ct. value, 50 cts.
White Quilts, $1.00 value, for 72 cts.
Marseilles pattern Quilts, $1.00 values, for 87c.
Marseilles pattern Quilts, $1.25 value, for $1.03.
Satin-finish Quilts, $2.00 value, for $1.69.
Satin-finish Quilts, $2.25 value, for $1.93.
Fringed Quilts, splendid value, 98 cts.
Colored fringed Quilts, special, $1.58.

Domestics.

All our bleached and unbleached Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticking, etc., were bought before the advance in price and will be sold at less than mill value today.

Ready-made Sheets and Pillow Cases at less than the cost of the material, to say nothing of the making.

Bleached Sheets, full size, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c and 65c each.
Unbleached Sheets, full size, special value, 45 and 50c.
Pillow Cases, 9c, 10c, 12½c, 14c.16c each.
Hemstitched Pillow Cases, 12½c, 17c, 20c, 25c, 28c, 30c, 35c and 40c.
5,000 yards Outing Flannel, choice dark styles, in lengths from 10 to 20 yards, regular value 8c per yd, sale price 5c.
5,000 yards light and dark Outing Flannels, beautiful styles, our regular 10c quality, for this sale 8 1-3 cts.
Fine Percales, full 36 inches wide, beautiful new styles, regular value 12½ cts per yd, sale price 9c per yd.
Aprons and Dress Ginghams, staple blue and white, brown, green, pink, checks, regular value 6c, sale price 5c.

Dress Goods.

French Flannelettes, new and choice styles, regular price 10 and 12½c, sale price 8c per yd.
Odd lots Dress Goods, former price 50 to 75c, sale price 43c.
One lot novelty Suitings, former price 50c, 65c and 75c, sale price, 39c.
One lot of brown and gray mixtures, cheap at 40c, sale price 25c.
One lot all-wool Flannel, former price 35c, sale price 25c.
Odd lot of Jamestown Dress Goods, former price 40 and 45c, sale price 25 and 30c.
One lot English Cashmeres, former price 25c, sale price 18c.
2,500 yards Manhattan Crepe Plaids, in all the new plaids and color combinations, regular price 15c sale price 10c.

CLOAK, SUIT AND FUR DEPARTMENT.

This department will sell during this sale its entire magnificent new stock

At Actual Cost.

Women's Coats, Capes, Furs, Tailored Costumes, Skirts, Waists, Tea Gowns, Wrappers.
Children's Coats, Jackets, Dresses and Furs.
Every article new—this season's manufacture.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

WANTED!

Every ruptured person to know that the Solid Comfort Rupture Appliance retains ruptures at all times and under all conditions with perfect ease and comfort. Ruptures cured without knife or pain. Call at corner Washington and Clay streets from 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.

20-e-o-d-6t DR. CLARK.

MONEY!

Can be saved to no better advantage than by placing it with the ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, Corner Berry and Clinton Sts. Any number of shares can be taken at any time. Six per cent. interest is paid on all classes of stock. No loss to investors. Money to Loan for any Purpose.

DR. BULSON,

55 WEST WAYNE ST.,

Practice Limited to Diseases of

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.

Hours 10 to 4. Telephone 113 Main.

We're Busy.

Although this is the dullest season of the year in our line our tailors are working hard to fill our orders.

THOSE FINE WORSTED TROWSERINGS which we are now making for only

$6.00

is helping trade at our establishment wonderfully. You need a pair of pants—come in and look them over or see them displayed in our show window.

I. MAUTNER & CO

TAILORS.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1900.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office..... 173
Editorial Rooms..... 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, Jan. 20.—Forecast for Indiana: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; fresh northwest winds.

LOCAL NEWS.

A. F. Schoch, the tailer, is quite ill.

H. A. Logan, of Plymouth, is a visitor in the city.

Miss Mary Silver is visiting friends in Portland, Ind.

John Breibelbiss is seriously ill at his home on Hulman street.

A. C. Speed, a well-known Toledo insurance man, is in the city.

The Relief Union will hold their meeting at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Katherine Marie, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Will Schoch, is very ill.

Frank Stone, of Clyde, N. Y., is in the city visiting his aunt, Mrs. Frank P. Mensch.

Misses Clara Johann and Clara Boehm have left for Decatur to visit friends and relatives.

Miss Laura Merz, of 37 Pine street, entertained the members of the Amica club on Friday evening.

Miss Edith Morey, who was visiting her brother, Seiden Morey, at Toledo, returned home last evening

C. F. Heller, of Sherwood, is in the city on a visit to his niece, Miss English, who is a patient at Hope hospital.

Carl Fischer, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, is in the city today. Mr. Fischer is president of the Wapakoneta Wheel company and is looking after the vehicle interests of the city.

The First Spiritual society will hold services in their hall, in the Elektron building, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Rev. Josie K. Folsom will deliver a lecture and receive messages.

The ladies of Section 4, of the Ladies' Aid society of the Third Presbyterian church, will give an ice cream social at the church parlors next Friday evening. Ice cream and cake will be served.

Miss Inez Nulf entertained the C. G. E. G. Pedro club at her home on Friday evening. The first prizes were won by Miss Ward and Carl Meyrinm and the consolations were awarded to Miss Edna Thompson and Ed Jacobs. Refreshments were served at a late hour.

Miss Clara Jordan, of West Fourth street, entertained at progressive pedro on Friday evening. The first prizes were won by Miss Mary Roache and Otto Gunkle, and the consolations were awarded to Miss Cecelia Gunkle and Henry Jordan. Refreshments were served.

An enjoyable time is in store for the pupils and friends of the Mulqueen dancing academy. Next Thursday and Friday evenings a "penny fair" will be given. The academy will be decorated with booths, and there will be prizes, contests, souvenirs and refreshments in addition to dancing.

Degree of Honor, A. O. U. W., served dinner at Kimball hall today and this evening will serve supper at the same place. A feature of the noon meal was the presence at one table, which extended the full length of the large dining hall, of about 100 ladies from the Imperial waist factory. The remaining seats at the table were occupied by the clerks from the stores on Calhoun street, chiefly from the Fruit house.

POULTRY, OYSTERS & CELERY.

Nice Drawn Turkeys, 11c lb.
Nice Drawn Ducks, 10c lb.
Nice Drawn Chickens, 10c lb.
Selects, 25c; Standards, 20c can.
Best Michigan Celery, 23c bunch.
Best Cape Cod Cranberries, 6c qut.
Fresh Lettuce, Radishes, Onions and Parsley.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Mrs. Stella Mulqueen Trier will give a "Penny Fair" at the Mulqueen Dancing Academy next Thursday and Friday evening. All pupils and friends are cordially invited.

Buy your suit or overcoat before Patterson's sale closes.

ORANGES, LEMONS AND MALAGA GRAPES.

Large California Oranges, 25c doz.
Extra Large Mexican Oranges, 40c dozen.
Best Messina Lemons, 20c doz.
Malaga Grapes, large bunches, 20c lb.
Fancy Michigan Apples, 25c and 35c peck.
Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 35c peck.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Brings tears to the eyes of its hearers, "The Casket in the Clay." Has been accepted by the Columbia Phonograph company, of New York and Chicago. 20-2t

Ed Campbell, of Ossian, is in Fort Wayne today.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Schulze.

C. C. Miller returned this evening from a business trip to Chicago.

F. P. Mensch, the grocer, is confined to his home on Fourth street by illness.

While at play on Friday Roy, the little son of Mrs. J. Gruber, fell and fractured his leg.

Mrs. H. A. Kirchefer will entertain the South Side Pedro club this evening at her home, 157 Lake avenue.

Paul Mossman will leave Monday for New York and Boston on a business trip in the interest of Mossman, Yarnelle & Co.

T. P. Empie, of this city, whose temporary offices are at Chicago, is in the city for a few days. Mr. Empie is a contractor.

The concert to have been given by the Walther League orchestra of the Emmanuel Lutheran church, on January 28, has been indefinitely postponed.

Miss Mary C. Irwin, book-keeper for F. C. Parham, is confined to her home as a result of a slight accident sustained in the early part of the week. Miss Irwin stepped on a rusty nail, which penetrated deeply into the foot, causing a painful injury.

EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 20.—C. Morta Vicuna, the Chilian minister to the United States and Japan, arrived from Tokio on the steamer Doric, en route to Washington. Minister Vicuna, while in Tokio, is said to have taken up with the Japanese foreign office the proposition of settling Japanese colonists in Chile and to establish a steamer line between Yokohoma and Valparaiso. The minister admitted that he had been conducting some important negotiations at Tokio, but refused to divulge their character. Mr. Vicuna says that the Japanese are making rapid strides in railway building and industrial development.

NOTICE!

Every lady in the city ought to see Benjamin & Caspary's line of tailor-made suits and jackets for spring and summer, whether they wish to give a special order or not, at our store Monday, Jan. 22nd. Mr. McGuire, their representative, has with him all the new Parisian and American styles. Call as early as possible to avoid the crowd in the afternoon.

WOLF & DESSAUER,
70 and 72 Calhoun St.

COME TONIGHT

And buy one of our nobby shirts:
$1.50 shirts go at $1.00.
$1.00 shirts go at 66c.
50c shirts go at 33c.

REUBEN S. PATTERSON.

"The Casket in the Clay" is without a doubt the saddest descriptive song ever written. It is all the go everywhere. 20-2t

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real and Personal Property at 5 per cent., 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. rates, according to loans.

FAY P. RANDALL,
16eod tf 5 Bass Block.

The Citizens' Trust Co. pays 3 per cent. on deposits of any amount. $400,000 security for depositor. Cor. Berry and Clinton Sts. 16tf

LADIES'

Monday, Jan. 22nd, we will have with us all day Mr. McGuire, Benjamin & Caspary's representative, showing all the latest styles in spring and summer tailor-made suits and jackets. All ladies wishing to leave special orders are cordially invited to inspect this line.

WOLF & DESSAUER.
70 and 72 Calhoun St.

CHOCOLATES AND CREAM ALMONDS.

Special Sale Until Monday Morning.

30-cent Chocolates, in one pound boxes, for 19½ cents per pound.
30-cent Cream Almonds, in one pound boxes, for 19½ cents per pound.
These goods are strictly fresh and everything is guaranteed.

A. C. AURENTZ.
19t2 18 W. Berry St.

L. O. Hull, 90 Calhoun Street, struck a great bargain in WALL PAPER. Bought out a dealer who quit business. Offers it to you for less than dealers PAY for it. Must make room for new goods arriving daily. See the GOODS. Now is the time to get a BARGAIN. d&w

UNIVERSAL! WORLD WIDE!

"The Perfected Oxygenor King."

Surpasses all other instruments for the cure of disease.
It lasts a life-time. It is always ready for use.
It is the up-to-date scientific treatment of the age.
It will positively cure all members of the family from Baby Grace to Uncle John.

No Drugs.
No Electricity.
No Inhalation.
No Humbug Belts.

PAIN ANNIHILATED. YOU SLEEP WHILE NATURE CURES.

Recent extract from the National Health Journal:

mong the many remedial agents now before the public, we do not hesitate to say that after a careful and painstaking investigation by members of our medical staff, the Perfected Oxygenor King (a system of home oxygen treatment) takes front rank among all the methods of cure of which the world has any knowledge.

One of the desirable features of the Oxygenor treatment is that it is equally efficacious in preventing and curing disease and that the patient cannot possibly be injured or acquire a "habit" for its use.

RECOMMENDED.

The Oxygenor is recommended for the successful treatment of the following diseases:

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pneumonia, LaGrippe, Coughs, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Nervous Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption (recent), Cholera Infantum, Scarlet Fever, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus Dance, Spermatorrhoea, Constipation, Bilious Colic, Catalepsy, Influenza, Psoriasis, Scabies, Tape Worms, Goitre, Bright's Disease, Biliousness, Piles, Nausea, Slow Fever, White Swelling, Whooping Cough, Effects of Sunstroke, Amenorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Liquor Habit, Softening of the Brain, Cystitis, Anaemia, Appendicitis, Blood Poison, Gastritis, Fistula, Creeping Palsy, Chicken Pox, Varicocele, Sprains, Sciatica, Gout, Chills and Fever, Catarrh, Colds, Diarrhoea, Headache, Sea Sickness, Erysipelas, Diphtheria, Measles, Dropsy, General Debility, Seminal Weakness, Cholera Morbus, Gonorrhoea, Heart Disease, Liver Disease, Pleurisy, Sour Stomach, Scrofula, Varicose Veins, Stiff Joints, Change of Life, Nervous Convulsions, Prolapsus Ani, Gall-stones, Oedema, Pyaemia, Scald Head, Tic-doloreaux, Felon, Tumor, Neuralgia, Insomnia, Bronchitis, Congestive Chills, Quinsy, Dysentery, Colic, Typhoid Fever, Malaria, Hay Fever, Vertigo, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Impotence, Fits, Gravel, Backache, Diabetes, Bilious Fever, Leucorrhoea, Mumps, Acne, Dengue, Prostatorrhoea, Syphilis, Carbuncles, Laryngitis, Abscess, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Rash, Nephritis, Barrenness, Teething, Puberty, Fainting, Gastric Fever, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Tonsilitis, Cancer, Hives, Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Ovaries, Inflammation of the Womb, Inflammation of the Testicles, Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Peritoneum, Inflammation of the Stomach, Enlargement of the Glands, Enlargement of the Spleen, Enlargement of the Joints, Enlargement of the Liver, Enlargement of the Womb, Enlargement of the Prostrate Gland, Menstruation (difficult or suppressed), Menstruation (too frequent or profuse).

Own an Oxygenor. Use it Occasionally, and it Will be Impossible to Take Disease or Get Sick . . . . . .

SPECIAL OFFER!

Responsible parties can obtain the Oxygenor for two months' trial. It will cost you about sixteen cents a day. Do not overlook the fact that a trial of this instrument will prove a great blessing to you, save you money and give you perfect health.

Rooms 3 and 4, Schmitz Block.

FORT WAYNE OXYGENOR CO.,

Charles Wesley Bussard, Mgr.

Office open evenings from 7 to 8.

FREE!

The Oxygenor Gazette, an elaborate work on disease, health and hygiene. Also book which gives valuable information. Call or write for the same.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Come and see us.

FOR 30 DAYS

We will make up any piece of goods in our store at greatly reduced prices. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 E. Berry St. 27-tf

Anyone contemplating putting in a Home 'phone should sign a contract now if they desire to be listed in the new telephone directory about to be issued. 19-2t

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fort Wayne Gas Company will be held at the offices of the company, 50 Clinton street, City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the election of directors to serve during the ensuing year, until succeeded, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. The books for transferring of stock will close on January 25th, 1900, and re-open on February 8th, 1900.

F. E. W. SCHEIMANN,
Secretary.

DIPHTHERIA IN ABOITE.

Several cases of diphtheria have appeared in Aboite township, and some apprehension exists among the people lest the disease spread. Thus far the contagion has been confined to two families—those of Frank Crouse and W. J. Esterline. There has been but one death—a little child of Mr. and Mrs. Crouse.

BOUGHT STEGER STOCK.

Keohlinger & Bauer have purchased the Steger hardware stock at trustee's sale, and are moving the goods into their store on Columbia street. The sale was conducted by Trustee Lee J. Ninde, and the firm bid on the goods at 67 per cent. of the inventory.

WITH FOURTH INFANTRY.

Dr. William E. Stemen, formerly of this city and now a surgeon in the United States army, has been assigned to the Fourth infantry, and is on the firing line in the operations near Manila. Dr. Stemen went to the Philipines on the transport Pennsylvania, arriving about six weeks ago.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7. Bass Block. 2-tf

G. W. BOERGER.

Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass Insurance.
Money to loan.
Several rare real estate bargains.
Houses for rent.
76 Calhoun St., Phone 192 Main.
18t5

Try The Sentinel Want Columns.

New Establishment in Ft. Wayne.

The Philadelphia Tailoring Co. has opened up a place of business in the city and will be ready to do your cleaning and pressing satisfactorily and promptly.
Suit cleaned and pressed, 50c.
Pants pressed, 15c.
Suits made to order a specialty.
Goods called for and delivered.
Come and give us a trial. Home Phone 764 Main.

PHILADELPHIA TAILORING CO.,
253 South Calhoun Street.
Repairing neatly done.

HOMES IN GOOD LOCATION FOR MERCHANTS AND RAILROAD MEN.

I have a number of lots in Ewing Grove addition and will sell them on reasonable terms; houses built on partial payment plan.

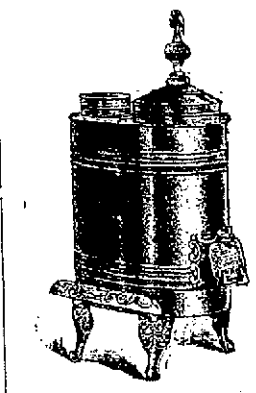
LOUIS F. CURDES,
Rooms 3 and 4 Pixley-Long Block.

Hot Soda
—AT—
Ranke & Nussbaum's
DELICIOUS,
RICH,
DELIGHTFUL
All Flavors, 5c.

Gunther's Candy,
CHOCOLATES, BON BONS, **30c lb.**
1, 2, 3 and 4 lb. boxes.

Miss Mary O'Leary, is in Huntington, visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Grim.

A COLUMBIA AIR-TIGHT . . . .



HEATING STOVE is just the thing to put up in your new boarder's back chamber. To be sure, there may be a register in his room which is connected with the furnace, but there isn't much heat supplied by it except on warm days.

The stove won't cost much, and it will probably make the difference of either keeping or losing the boarder.

In a Columbia Heater one cord of wood will go as far as two in the old style stoves It heats a room in five minutes. These stoves are of strictly air-tight construction, are lined above the fire belt with sheet steel lining, have the well known lower draft, that always stays tight, and through the openings of which the ashes are removed and fire started.

No need of shoveling the ashes out of the top, a most unhandy method at any rate, and the price of the Columbia is only $3.50. Make a note of that.

Seavey's,

Sole Agents Stewart & Born Steel Ranges.
19 and 21 W. Main Street.
Home and Bell 'Phone 149.

TELL IT AND YOU'LL SELL IT.
TRY IT AND YOU'LL BUY IT.

A Sentinel Want Ad Gets Buyers for Sellers and Sellers for Buyers.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

YOU WANT TO KNOW

What is Going on in the World, and the Best Way to Find Out is to Read the Sentinel.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE IND. SATURDAY, JAN. 20, 1900. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FLOOR OF THE PACIFIC.

TREMENDOUS HOLLOWS FOUND AT THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA--STRANGE MARINE LIFE DISCOVERED.

[Regular Correspondence.]

Washington, Jan. 16.—Professor Agassiz, in charge of the deep-sea exploring expedition recently sent by Uncle Sam to the South Pacific, has forwarded a report of results obtained up to date, which is interesting. He has secured numerous strange forms of marine life, including some hitherto unknown; has discovered an immense basin in the sea-floor, and has secured a quantity of additional data of the utmost value to science. Specimens of the most notable animals will probably be received in Washington by next May in boxes of jars and in vats of alcohol. These will be merely a beginning, as the trip of the Albatross is not yet nearing its conclusion, being projected to cover an immense area in that region of the South Seas which possesses so many associations of romance.

In making this attempt to open anew the wonder-book of the ocean the expedition elected to investigate a part of the Pacific never before explored. With this idea in view the nose of the United States steamer Albatross on leaving San Francisco was pointed southwest-by-south, direct for the Marquesas. On the way a good many soundings were made, the result being the discovery of a vast hollow in the sea-floor extending over nearly 30 degrees of latitude, and continuing westward for an undetermined distance. This hollow, which Professor Agassiz named Moser Basin after the captain of the ship, has a depth of nearly four miles—a very notable fact, inasmuch as the normal depth of the ocean bottom is somewhat less than three miles. The greatest profundity was found about 1,200 miles from San Francisco, in the latitude of the City of Mexico.

Many interesting forms were obtained with tow nets, including great numbers of mollusks, crustaceans and jellyfishes.

One reason why this particular kind of fishing is important, scientifically speaking, is that not a few of the creatures of the depths spend the period of their infancy at or near the surface.

The young of some fishes are known positively to live near the surface, being thus captured with comparative ease at an early stage of their career, though almost hopelessly beyond reach later on. Professor Agassiz has secured a number of specimens illustrating this anomaly, as well as a good many argonauts—those curious cephalopods of which so little was known until recently. It is now understood that only the female occupies the delicate boat-like shell, in which she voyages over the sea on calm days with the help of an uplifted membrane that serves as a sail. The male, much smaller in size, has no shell, but climbs into the boat to find his mate. The female lays eggs which are hatched inside of the tiny craft she occupies.

DEPTHS OF MARINE LIFE.

Hauls were also made at various depths, from 600 to 2,100 feet, with tow-nets of another kind, which are so constructed as to be opened when they have been let down to a certain point, and to be closed again by an automatic device before being drawn up. Thanks to this contrivance, the animals they catch are all from one level in the ocean. Professor Agassiz says that the study of the present expedition on this subject has indicated that below 1,800 feet there is comparatively little marine life, although it is likely that there is no stratum entirely devoid of living forms.

Professor Agassiz has gone so far as to say that he believes there is such a thing as the sea serpent. If any sharks exist in the ocean, one would naturally expect to find them at great depths. From the Albatross a huge net set in a frame, called a trawl, was lowered. To lower this apparatus to the bottom at a depth of three miles and haul it up again takes most of a day. The sounding is previously made by means of a line of piano wire, which carries a thermometer and a little cup with a spring bottom, as well as a heavy weight. When the weight reaches the bottom the thermometer turns upside down and registers the temperature, while the cup scoops up a sample of the ooze from the sea-floor.

LOWERING THE TRAWL.

The depth being ascertained, the trawl is lowered and dragged along the sea bottom. Its big net is lined inside with a series of smaller ones of varying fineness of mesh, so as to retain animals of different sizes, while to the bottom of it are attached several long tails of raveled rope, called "tangles," for capturing sea-urchins, starfishes and corals. When fetched upon deck, the trawl is dumped into the topmost of a series of sieve traps of different meshes, and the animals are carefully picked out.

Professor Agassiz reports that the trawl does satisfactory work, bringing up from the depths many a priceless specimen. When the net is drawn the animals are divided into groups. The perishable ones are put into glass jars, while the larger fishes and crustaceans are consigned to large tanks. Next, the colors of the fishes and other creatures whose tints are likely to fade are sketched.

Very little scientific study of the specimens is made on board of the Albatross, however, the work of the expedition consisting almost wholly of collecting. There are two laboratories on the ship, which are used for sorting the animals and caring for them. Some of the specimens can only be kept in alcohol and on ice. Little fishes are put into vials of alcohol, and sometimes they are wrapped in tissue paper to preserve them from injury. Big abyssal fishes are cut open and injected with preservatives. It is owing to their looseness of texture that they are able to resist the pressure which three miles down amounts to two tons to the square inch. Sometimes they burst when brought to the surface.

AN ANCIENT FORM OF LIFE.

The Albatross expedition is making a special study of cephalopods—cuttlefish-like animals which exist in amazing numbers and in great variety of species in the depths of the ocean, and represent an extremely ancient form of life, the rocks of today being often found filled with their fossils. Some of them, too, are very remarkable. It would seem that they furnish food to many of the ferocious deep-sea fishes, which are so much more predatory and fierce than the worst of the sharks familiarly known. On one occasion the Albatross steamed 100 miles over a space of sea so thickly covered with cephalopods of a species previously regarded as rare that there was no time when dozens of them were not in sight—every one of them dead and all more or less mutilated. These creatures were about large enough to fill a water bucket, including their tentacles.

The deep-sea shrimps and other crustaceans brought up by the trawl are most of them a brilliant scarlet in color, and some of them are highly phosphorescent. Others have their hind legs modified for climbing up on the sea pens and sea lillies at the bottom, under which circumstances their young climb out on the ends of the mother's enormously long antennae to reach for food. The sea lillies, like the sea pens, are not plants but animals; but the sea lillies counterfeit exquisite flowers, while the sea pens, of a beautiful deep red, are likewise imitative of the vegetable world. Some of the sea pens are very phosphorescent, and doubtless the inky caves of the ocean are continually and most beautifully illuminated by forests of these curious creatures.

QUEER-LOOKING SEA URCHINS.

Among the bottom animals are queer-looking, worm-like relatives of the sea urchins, called "holothurians." Their method of living is very simple, inasmuch as they absorb their nourishment by eating the ooze, which is filled with organic slime. Some of them have suckers by which they hold on.

In the great hollow of the sea floor, to which he gave the name of Moser Basin, Professor Agassiz gathered a great many shark's teeth and the ears and bones of whales.

Perhaps the most remarkable of the abyssal fishes are the sharks, some of which are eel-like in form and reach a length of at least 60 feet. Another freak is the ear fish, which is a very rapid swimmer, and shaped like a huge snake. Then there is the electric hake, which has given severe shocks to some of the officers of the Albatross. Beyond a depth of half a mile, the fishes begin to have enormous eyes; their bodies become slender and their skeletons soft. No appliance has ever yet been invented suitable for taking the bottom fishes. The number of species so far collected by science from below 1,000 feet is not over 600, seven-eighths of which are represented by a single specimen. Scientists are embarrassed to classify them, because it would never do to dissect an only and unique example of an animal.

DISEASE IN WAR AND IN PEACE

In studying the figures which show the total casualties during the war with Spain, allowances should be made for the number of deaths which would occur from natural causes among such a large number of men. Out of a total of 182,687 volunteer soldiers enlisted it is reported that 4,015 died of disease. If there had been no war it is estimated that the total number of deaths in six months among the same number of men would have been at least 1,500. This is figuring on the basis of sixteen deaths per thousand per year. Thus, the war should not be charged with the responsibility for more than 2,500 out of the total number of deaths ascribed to disease, if so many.

THE MOORISH MAIDEN.

"I must speak to the foreign woman, quick. In the name of the prophet, bring her to me."

The English missionary's wife came out from the hospital ward and found in the waiting room a Moorish woman, enveloped in folds of white garments, the veil being a fine gauze of silk and wool, deftly fitting the top of the head like a fez, and drawn across the mouth and nose.

"My little daughter is dying; come and make her well."

The missionary's heart was touched. She thought of the words spoken to her Master, and His response to them. "Can you not bring her here?" she asked.

"Ah, no. She would die in the sun. Come; I have no money, but you shall have my jewels; only be quick."

"I cannot promise to cure her," said the missionary, "but I will do my best; and I do not want your jewels."

They hurried through the narrow, crooked streets of Tangier, jostled by donkeys, by water carriers, by beggars, by richly dressed Turkish gentlemen, by long-haired fakirs, by soldiers with long guns. The filth of these narrow streets was indescribable, though the white walls and roofs of Tangier made it look at a little distance like a pure snow-drift.

"It is so with these poor lives," thought the missionary, as she sped along with her silent companion; "travelers come to Morocco and write essays on 'the barbarous Moor,' but they say nothing of his ignorance, his cruelty, his tyranny, his suffering."

It was a long walk. They had almost reached the dilapidated walls of the city, when the woman turned down a narrow alley, running along the wall of a small one-story house, built of whitewashed tappia, and entered a square, unclean court; crossing over to a still more unclean room where the sick child lay.

Poor little Fatima! She was in a raging fever, wildly delirious, with parched lips and fetid breath.

"What have you done for her?"

"The medicine man gave me drugs, but they did no good; so he bored a hole in her left foot to let the fever out."

The missionary groaned as she looked at the poor little brown foot, swollen and inflamed. "Was that all?"

"No; when the fever would not go out at the hole he had made, he said I must scare it away; so last night when she was asleep he made me run up to her, shouting, 'Fatima, there is a snake in your bed!' She jumped out on the floor and ran away, but fell against the door and broke her arm."

Here the poor mother burst into tears and the lady from the hospital wept with her.

It seemed that she must die, but in the cool of the twilight she was gently moved to the hospital, built by Christian hands as a witness to the love of God in Jesus Christ. There with soothing drinks, with cool baths and tender care, little Fatima came back to life, and to a belief in the Heavenly Father and in Jesus Christ His Son.

She has learned to read in the missionary schools, and her favorite page is the story of the little maid of Galilee whom Jesus raised from the dead.

"Teacher," she says, "perhaps Jesus came with you that day to my bedside, though we could not see Him."

"I am sure He was there," answered the missionary, "though we could not hear Him. He was saying, 'Little maid, arise!'"—London Baptist Times.

ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS.

John Beutler, of Wapakoneta, Ohio, has manuscripts and books that have been handed down from father to son since the ninth and sixteenth centuries. He has original manuscripts of the code of Justinian the Great, emperor of Rome, written in the latter part of the fifth century. He also has original manuscripts of the annals of C. Cornelius Tacitus, the Roman historian, written in Greek, about the middle of the ninth century.—Washington Times.

NAMING OF THE CAPITAL.

Tecumseh, Suwarrow and Others Suggested Before Choice Was Made.

W. A. Bell, now president of Antioch college, and formerly a resident of Indianapolis, has written an interesting paper on the development of Indiana, devoting considerable attention to the naming of Indianapolis in 1821. On this subject Mr. Bell says:

Judge Jeremiah Sullivan, of Jefferson county, tells the following story: General Marston G. Clark proposed "Tecumseh" (in honor of one of Indiana's most distinguished citizens), and very earnestly insisted upon its adoption. When it failed he suggested other Indian names. One member of the commission proposed "Suwarrow." Other names were proposed, discussed, laughed at and voted down. Finally I moved to fill the blank with "Indianapolis." The name created quite a laugh. Samuel Merrill, however, seconded the motion. We discussed the matter fully, the members conversed with each other, the name gradually recommended itself and was finally adopted.

In 1821 another commission platted the city, a mile square, and sold at auction over 300 lots. The lot bringing the highest price—$560—was the one on the northwest corner of Washington and Delaware streets, now occupied by "The Fan." Up to this time almost the entire city plat was covered with immense forest trees. Not even one street was opened. The national road, now Washington street, came later.

The first store came in 1821 and located on the bank of White river. There was no county organization and therefore no courts—not even a justice of the peace. This was then a part of Delaware county, but the citizens had to go to Connersville, in the White Water district, for all court business. About this time a young couple concluded to marry and there was no marriage license to be had nearer than Connersville, sixty miles away, through an almost unbroken wilderness. But the young man, nothing daunted, started out on foot and in due time returned with his license. Even now the trouble was not over, for the couple had to wait three or four weeks for a preacher to come along who was authorized to solemnize their marriage.

Mooresville, fourteen miles southwest, for many years outranked Indianapolis as a business center. When Calvin Fletcher, I. and Nicholas McCarty opened a dry goods store as partners they advertised through the papers by circulars that they had opened a stock of goods which in size, variety, in quality and price could not be excelled at Lawrenceburg, Madison or Mooresville.

The origin of the sobriquet "hoosier," so extensively applied to the citizens of Indiana, is not known. There are several stories that have been handed down from the earlier times in regard to it, but they all lack confirmation.

Probably the most plausible of these stories are the following:

Story No. 1—In the early history of the state, when the log cabins were few and far between, it is said that when a stranger would approach one of these cabins the inmates, possibly with guns in hand, before opening the door, would call out, "Who's yer? Who's yer?" An outside traveler, hearing this "Who's yer?" frequently applied the term to the occupants of the cabins. In time the two words were merged and transformed into "Hoosier" and its use became general.

Story No. 2—At a time when most of Indiana's surplus was carried by flatboats down to New Orleans it frequently happened that large numbers of Indianians would meet on the levee at the great southern emporium. On this levee fights were frequent; melees were not uncommon. In these affairs Indianians never shirked responsibility. If a man talked too much or too loud an Indiana man with his big fist and brawn arm would approach and say to him: "You 'hush' your mouth or I'll hush it for you;" and the "hushing" frequently followed. The ability of these men to make others "hush their mouths" was soon recognized and they after a time were called the hushers—which in time grew into hoosiers.

Story No. 3—In the early times Indianians in large numbers were accustomed to cross over to Louisville on public days, and frequently, with the aid of a little Kentucky bourbon, would have a "good time." It seems that two brothers, named Short, who lived on the Indiana side of the river, had been in Louisville and heard one Colonel Leminoski give a lecture on Napoleon and his wars, Leminoski having served under Napoleon. In his lecture he dwelt particularly upon the bravery and daring of a division of the troops called "huzzars." The Shorts left the lecture enthusiastically praising these huzzars. Not long after this the Short brothers attended a "muster" in Louisville. On this occasion the Indiana crowd got into trouble with about an equal number of Kentuckians and a general fight ensued, the cornerackers getting the worst of it. At the end of the fight one of the Short brothers jumped up, cracked his heels together and swore that they (he and his friends) were half hoss, half snapping turtle and half alligators—in short, regular hussars. Then they all claimed to be hussars. After that when the Indianians crossed the river the Kentuckians would call out: "Here come the huzzars," of course mispronouncing the word. The transition from huzzar to hoosier is not difficult.

SEES WORLD SWALLOWED

The Rome correspondent of the New York World writes:

Scientists and many other people here are greatly interested in Mary d'Amato, a young woman of Naples.

The savants are studying this remarkable girl's mental and physical conditions; people less learned, mystified by her phrophecies, are astounded by the verification of one of them.

Miss d'Amato has been ill for sixteen months. A large part of that time she has been in a cataleptic state. She feels, or seems to feel, neither the touch of hot irons nor needles thrust into her flesh. She loses her volition; stretch out her arms, and they remain in that position; raise them, and for hours they are in the air. This cataleptic state sometimes lasts a day at a time. During it the girl's heart beats feebly and she scarcely breathes.

When she comes out of this state Miss d'Amato claims to have had supernatural visions of what will happen, and then she writes her prophesies. Almost a month ago she prophesied events in the local affairs of Naples, and her prophesies were so quickly realized that the police had to draw a cordon around her house to restrain the excited people.

At the same time this strange young woman made a prophesy which has just been verified in a frightful way. Oracularly she uttered these words:

"A terrible disaster will soon occur on the shore of the Bay of Naples. Mountains will fall upon mountains, the sea will open its abyss, and in it palaces, houses and churches will disappear."

Four days ago the rock on which stood the Capuccine hotel, the Amalfi, on the beautiful Gulf of Salerno, slid bodily into the sea and ten people lost their lives.

At the same time that Miss d'Amato prophesied the disaster at Amalfi she gave utterance to this:

"The first years of the new century will try humanity.

"Old and civilized nations will be swallowed by a new world.

"Floods will drown the earth.

"Leo XIII will die before the end of 1900, the holy year, and Italian revolutionists will seize the new Pope in the Vatican and drive him from Rome."

Lombroso, the psychologist and criminologist, visited Miss d'Amato a few days ago. He declares she is neither insane nor hysteric, and that her cataleptic state exhibits some curious phenomena.

APT IN SLANG.

The girls in one of the classes of a Louisville private school found themselves up against the "real thing" a short time ago. It was in the English class and a new teacher had just been employed. She was from the north, and called all the pupils "Miss," at which they marveled greatly.

On the first day the teacher told her class that she would not give a regular lesson, but each girl should write down all the slang she knew and bring that to the next day's recitation.

That was a "cinch." Several girls who possessed brothers and the rest who possessed other girls' brothers set them to work. The result was marvelous. When the class was called next day there was not a girl who could not show two closely written pages of slang expressions. The teacher looked.

"Very good," she said. "Now translate them into readable English."

They haven't fooled with her since.

TOO EARLY IN THE DAY.

"Which side do you favor in the Anglo-Russian rivalry for Asiatic influence?"

"I can't tell yet," answered Li Hung Chang. "I haven't opened my morning's mail and noted the remittances."—Washington Star.

There are 2,090 miles of railway open for traffic in New Zealand.

AMERICAN GENERALS.

GENERAL LAWTON THE LAST OF A LONG LINE WHO MET DEATH LEADING THEIR TROOPS.

General Lawton is the last added to the long line of American generals who have fallen at the head of their men during the throes of a battle. On the other side of the Styx he found a distinguished company of brilliant warriors of the days of the revolution of 1812, of the Mexican war, of the civil war and of the Indian wars, who had sacrificed their lives to their zeal; who had died while leading their men on with the surging wave of victory or stemming the raging torrent of defeat.

Whether American generals are more reckless in the exposure of their persons, or have been opposed by better marksmen, or have fought oftener on their unlucky days than those of other countries, I do not pretend to know, but, nevertheless, the list of generals of our army killed in the various wars is surprisingly large when compared with the lists of casualties among general officers in other armies during wars of somewhat similar scope and extent.

The first American general to fall in battle was Joseph Warren, who was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill. Joseph Warren, who had been a physician and was one of the greatest patriots in Massachusetts, as most every one knows, was not in command of the forces at Bunker Hill, but I have included his name in this list, as he held the rank of major general in the army, having been given a commission by the Massachusetts legislature only three days before—on the 14th of June. General Warren had opposed the erection of the redoubt on Bunker Hill, but when it was threatened, hastened to its defense.

Gen. Richard Montgomery fell while leading the assault on Quebec, December 31, 1775. General Montgomery was born in Ireland and had seen active service in the British army under General Wolfe, and had particularly distinguished himself at Louisberg. Locating in New York, after having severed his connection with the British army, he became prominent in the affairs of that state, and was made a brigadier general by the continental congress in June, 1775. He was placed in command of the army on the northern frontier, and early in September invaded Canada. He captured St. John November 3, Montreal November 13, and on December 4 appeared before Quebec with some additional troops under the command of Arnold. He invested the city and continued the siege until December 31, when he decided to attempt to carry it by assault. General Montgomery led the desperate assault, which was repulsed, and while at the head of his men was pierced by a grape shot from a masked battery during the evening twilight. He was instantly killed and his death caused great sorrow even in England.

The memorial year of '76 passed without any casualties among the general officers of the army, but the following year was only eleven days old when one of the most able generals fell in the battle of Princeton. This was Gen. Hugh Mercer, a Scotch physician, who had served in the army of Prince Charles, the pretender, and had been in the battle of Culloden.

While trying to stem the tide of defeat at Germantown, October 4, 1777, Gen. Francis Nash, one of the most dashing officers in the army, met his death. When the British charged a panic seemed to seize our troops, who bolted and ran. Nash attempted to rally the men, and while covering the retreat with his brigade was shot.

Gen. Dem (or David) Wooster lost his life while opposing the invasion of Tryon into Connecticut. Tryon had already destroyed the stores at Danbury, and was returning to the coast, when Wooster fell upon him with his hastily collected militiamen. General Wooster led the assault upon the British in person, and was among the first to receive a wound. He died several days later.

From the death of Wooster until the autumn of 1778 the American generals escaped without any serious casualties; in point of fact, there were no further casualties among any of the general officers of American birth or education during the entire revolution; the only other general officers to meet death on the battlefield were the officers of foreign birth, DeKalb and Pulaski, and both fell on southern ground.

The war of 1812-14 was not nearly so fatal to our general officers as the revolutionary war, only two generals offering up their lives on the altar of their patriotism. These were Generals Zebulon M. Pike and Leonard Covington. General Pike, by the way, was an officer in the first detachment of United States troops which occupied St. Louis after the Louisiana purchase. At the breaking out of the war of 1812 he was made a brigadier general and was sent with General Dearborn to participate in the attack on York (Toronto), Canada.

Gen. Leonard Covington had served in the revolutionary war under General Wayne, and at the outbreak of the second struggle with Great Britain was made a brigadier-general. He was ordered to the northern frontier, and on the 14th of November, 1814, while leading his men in a gallant charge upon the British, was mortally wounded and died from the effects of his injuries three days later.

The Mexican war brought no loss of life to the general officers of the United States army, nor did any of the Indian wars which served to fill up the gaps between it and the war of 1812 and the bloody struggle of brothers which came thirteen years later. As the civil war was the bloodiest war of modern times, so was it also marked by the greatest loss of life among general officers. So long is the list of Union generals killed in action that it is impossible to go into detail to discuss the circumstances by which they met death, though the story is in every instance one that should be indelibly engraven on the tablets of memory as one of unexampled bravery and devotion to country. Among the more prominent generals who fell in the great struggle was Maj. Gen. J. F. Reynolds, who was killed at Gettysburg; Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield at Antietam, Gen. James B. McPherson at Atlanta, Nathaniel Lyon at Wilson's Creek, John Sedgewick at Spottsylvania Court House, Isaac B. Stevens and Phil Kearney at Chantilly, and George C. Strong at Fort Wagner, La.

General Reynolds had just charged Archer's flank in the first day's fighting at Gettyburg, and had captured that officer and 800 of his men, when he was struck in the neck by a ball from the rifle of a Mississippi sharpshooter. General MacPherson had entered a wood near Atlanta to reconnoiter in person. He observed a gap between the divisions of Blair and Dodge, and had just given an order for a brigade to fill it, when he was killed. Wherever the fight was fiercest at Wilson's Creek there was General Lyons. He seemed almost unconscious of danger. He had his horse shot from under him, was wounded in the leg and received a wound in the head which stunned him. Swinging his sword over his head, he shouted to his men to follow him, and started forward when he was killed. General Sedgwick was engaged in directing the planting of some artillery on a redoubt when killed. General Mansfield was killed early in the fight at Antietam.

Among other general officers who were killed in action during the civil war were: G. D. Bayard, Fredericksburg; Hiram G. Berry, Chancellorsville; Daniel D. Bidwell, Cedar Creek; Henry Bohlen, Freeman's Ford, Va.; Hiram Burnham, Chapin's Bluff, Va.; Edward R. Chapin, Port Hudson, La.; Evan J. Farnsworth, Gettysburg; Pleasant J. Hackelman, Corinth; Charles G. Harker, Kenesaw Mountain; Thomas S. Smyth, Farmville, Ga.; Alexander Hays, Wilderness; Conrad F. Jackson, Fredericksburg; Jesse L. Reno, South Mountain, Md.; R. L. McCook, Decher, Tenn.; Charles R. Lowell, Middleton, Pa.; Edmund Kirby, Chancellorsville; James S. Jackson, Perryville, Ky.; James C. Rice, Laurel Hill; I. B. Richardson, Antietam; D. A. Russell, Opequon, Va.; Thomas Williams, Baton Rouge, La.; W. R. Territt, Perryville, Ark.; Vincent Strong, Gettysburg; J. S. Wadsworth, Wilderness; W. H. L. Wallace, Shiloh; Stephen W. Weed, Gettysburg; M. L. Whipple, Chancellorsville; George W. Taylor, Cub Run; Samuel Zook, Gettysburg; W. R. Sill, Stone River; W. H. Lytle, Chickamauga; G. R. Paul, Gettysburg.

A large number of officers holding brevet rank of brigadier general were killed during the war, but I have not included them in the above list.

Then there were many confederate generals killed in action, among whom were Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sidney Johnston, Patrick Cleburne, J. B. Stuart and others.

In the years following the civil war Gen. Edward R. S. Canby met death at the hands of the Modoc Indians in 1873, and we all know the fate of General Custer on the Little Big Horn. These were the only deaths in action among general officers until General Lawton was pierced by a Filipino bullet a few weeks ago.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

The Rev. Dr. John G. Paton, the famous missionary of the New Hebrides Islands in the South Pacific, will speak in the city three times tomorrow—at the First Baptist church in the morning, at a general union meeting in the First Presbyterian church at 3 p. m., and at a union meeting of the Presbyterian churches in Westminster church at 7:30 p. m. The 3 o'clock meeting is intended to give members of all congregations in the city an oportunity to see and hear "The Apostle of the New Hebrides." The inhabitants of these islands were cannibals who at the first murdered and ate missionaries. Dr. Paton himself had a narrow escape. The whole story of what Christianity has done and is doing for these people and of the heroism and sacrifice of the missionaries is full of intense interest, and this will probably be the only opportunity of seeing and hearing the man who has had the leading part in the marvelous work. Every person is invited to the meeting.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth Congregational church, Rev. J. S. Ainslie, pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 and 7:30; Christian Endeavor at 6:30. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

South Congregational church has its preaching services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Themes, "Moral Architecture" and "Life's Great Things." Bible school 9:30 a. m.; Junior C. E., 3:00 p. m., and Senior C. E., 6:30. Special music will be rendered in the evening by the Emerson Male Quartet. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30. D. T. Williams, pastor.

BAPTIST.

Immanuel Baptist, corner Clinton and Holman streets, Rev. S. H. Cain, pastor. 9:45, Sunday school, under the management of Mr. Frank Stewart and a very efficient staff of teachers. 10:45, sermon by the pastor, "Healing Leaves. "7:30, "He Must Increase but I Must Decrease." Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Baptist Tabernacle, L. L. Henson, pastor. At 10:45 Dr. Jno. G. Paton, "The Apostle of the New Hebrides," will preach. At night the pastor will give the second discourse on "Knotty Problems." Baptism. Sunday school 9:30 a. m. Juniors 4 p. m. B. Y. P. U. 6:30 p. m. Revival services all next week.

German Baptist. Tomorrow's services, at Zelt's hall, corner Gay street and Creighton avenue. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. J. Ahner, pastor.

CHRISTIAN.

Bulletin of the West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ for the week beginning January 21, 1900: Lord's day services—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sermon topics, morning, "The Vessels of a Great House or the C. C's;" evening, "Is the Young Man Safe?" Junior C. E. society, 2:30 p. m. Meeting of the official board at 2:30 p. m. All the officers will please be present. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m. Topic, "Send Me." Esa. 6:1-10. Leader, H. A. Zwhalen. Mid-week services—Wednesday evening, prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m.; topic, "Blessings of the Holy Spirit." After prayer meeting there will be the regular business session. Thursday afternoon—The Ladies' Aid society meets with Sister Braden on West Creighton avenue. A chicken pie supper will be served by the ladies from 5 to 9 p. m. Z. A. Harris, minister.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ. On Sunday the Rev. J. G. Ireland, of Wabash, Ind., will fill the pulpit in the absence of Rev. P. J. Rice. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:15 p. m; prayer meeting on Wednesday evening.

REFORMED.

Grace Reformed church, A. K. Zartman, pastor. At 10:30 a. m., tomorrow, communion service and reception of members, with brief sermon by the pastor. Evening service, 7:30. Sermon, "Is Thine Heart Right?" Sabath school at 9:30 a .m. Christian Endeavor, 6:45 p. m. Friends and strangers invited to all of these meetings.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. H. W. Smith, of Shamokin, Pa., will preach morning and evening. Subject for the discourse, "Samson." Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Rev. H. N. Smith preached a trial sermon at the church last Sunday and he has consented to remain over tomorrow.

St. John's Reformed church, Rev. John Bosch, pastor. Sunday school at 9 a. m.; morning service at 10:15 and evening service at 7:30. The Young People's meeting will be at 7 o'clock. A meeting of the consistory of the church will be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Salem Reformed church. Sunday school at 9:30; morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. The evening service will be in English. Rev. Ruf, superintendent of the Reformed Orphan's home will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. Young People's meeting next Wednesday evening. P. Ruhl, pastor.

UNITED BRETHRAN.

Sunday services—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. "Young Ladies' Band, 2:30 p. m. Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m. Preaching services 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Calvary U. B. church, J. W. Lake, pastor. The revival services at the Calvary U. B. church are increasing in interest, many having already been converted and many more are expected. The services will continue all next week. The reports to the second quarterly conference just passed show the church to be in a prosperous condition, and in many respects the reports show an advance over reports for the same period last year.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets. Sunday school at 9:15 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; evening sermon, 7:30, second on Elijah, "Elijah's Retirement."

Trinity English Lutheran church, Rev. Samuel Wagenhals ,pastor.—Morning service at 10:30; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; evening service at 7:30; cathetical class on Saturday mornings at 9 o'clock.

Christ's Evangelical Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets; L. J. Motschman, pastor.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., J. W. Minehart, superintendent; preaching at 10:45 a. m., and 7:30 p. m.; morning subject, "The Father's Will," the fourth in the series on "The Lord's Prayer;" evening subject, "The Sunday School Teacher and His Daily Life," the last in the series on "The Sunday School Teacher;" C. E. at 6:45 p. m., subject, "The Personal in Missions;" prayer service and teacher's meeting, Wednesday, at 7:45 p. m. All services in the English language.

FREE METHODIST.

The revival services still continue at the East Creighton avenue Free Methodist church. There are large crowds and a great interest manifested. These revival services will continue over the Sabbath and longer if the interest still warrants it.

Preaching Sabbath morning at 10:30 by the pastor, Rev. P. Wilbur Botts; class meeting at 9:30; Sabbath school at 3; Bible class taught by the pastor; preaching in the evening at 7:30; prayer and song service at 6:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D. pastor—Services, including reception of members and communion, at 10:45 a. m.; general union meeting, to be addressed by Rev. John G. Paton, at 3 p. m.; no evening service on account of the Paton union meeting at Westminster church; Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30 p. m.

Westminster church, two and one-half squares from court house, West Berry street—Sermon, followed by communion service, 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school, 12 m.; junior C. E., 3 p. m.; senior C. E., 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 7:30. At 7:30 p. m. Rev. John G. Paton, the world-renowned missionary of the New Hebrides, will address a union service of the Presbyterian churches.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, pastor—Subject of morning sermon, "Preparing the Way." In the evening the congregation will unite with other Presbyterian churches in a meeting at Westminster church to be addressed by the veteran missionary, Rev. Dr. John G. Paton, known as the "apostle of the Hebrides." Home Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Covenant Bible school at 2:45 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.

Bethany Presbyterian church, Rev. J. C. Breckenridge, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service, 10:45; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:45. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, at 7:30. There will be a union meeting in the Westminster church in the evening.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets—Public worship, with preaching by the pastor, Sherman Powell, at 10:30 and 7:30; morning, "The Pentecostal Gift;" evening, "Gideon's army." Special music by Miss Jessie Drake at the morning service. Sunday school at 9:30; Epworth league at 6:30; classes at 11:45.

St. Paul M. E. church, Rev. M. C. Cooper, pastor—Tomorrow will be a field day at St. Paul church. General class at 9:30; preaching at 10:30 by Dr. C. B. Stemen; children's meeting at 2:15; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; Epworth league devotional meeting at 6:30, and at 7:30 a grand revival service will be held and Mr. E. A. K. Hackett will speak and Mr. Mirons will sing. The revival spirit continues unabated and it is expected that there will be a large number of accessions to the church throughout the day. The pastor, Rev. M. C. Cooper, is recovering from a severe attack of la grippe and hopes to be able to be present at all of the services.

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison street, C. C. Clasell, pastor—The services on Sabbath will all be evangelistic. The Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. Reichelderfer, superintendent; preaching at 10:30, subject, "The Emotions of Christ at the Sinfulness of Men;" general class, 11:45; junior Epworth league, 2:30 p. m., Mrs. Laura Graham, superintendent; Epworth league devotional, 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 by the pastor, subject, "The Two Sides of the Dead Line." There will be a reception to new members at both the morning and evening services. Special music by the large chorus, led by Mr. O. E. Richard, and orchestral accompaniment by the Schlatter orchestra.

The revival meetings that have been in progress for the last three weeks have resulted in great good. A large number have been spiritually quickened and some have been saved, while a number have been added to the membership of the church. Any announcement as to the continuance of the meetings next week will be made on Sabbath.

A. M. E. church, East Wayne and Francis streets—Preaching at 10:30 a. m.; class meeting after sermon; Sunday school at 3 p. m.; C. E. at 7 p. m.; preaching at 8 p. m. Revival services every evening except Saturday. Rev. C. E. Bell, of Kalamazoo, Mich., will assist, beginning Wednesday evening, Jan. 24th. Quarterly meeting February 4th. Teachers' meeting Thursday at 2:30 p. m. Steward board Monday evenings. Rev. W. M. Simpson, pastor.

Simpson M. E. church—All services as usual tomorrow. Sabbath school at 9:30; preaching at 10:30 and 7:30. It is quite likely the series of revival meetings which have been in progress three weeks will close with the Sunday evening service.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor—9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, sermon; 12, classes; 2:30, junior league; 6:30, Epworth league; 7:30, sermon, subject, "Putting Our Feet on Kings' Necks." Music conducted by Linden quartet.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—Services at 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Love;" golden text, "He that loveth not knoweth not, for God is love"—1 John, 4:8.

Christian science services at Kimball hall, Nos. 107-109 Calhoun street, at 10:30 Sunday morning.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

Railroad Young Men's Christian Association—General meeting at 3 p. m., address by Earl Hendricks; Bible study at 4 o'clock.

EPISCOPAL.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45 a. m.; evening service and sermon, 7:30 p. m.; Wednesday evening, 7:30.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; William Mertz, superintendent. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; preaching in the English language both morning and evening.

Our revival meetings will continue all next week. The meetings are growing in interest right along. J. H. Evans, pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception—Rt. Rev. Joseph Rademacher, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilly, assistant. Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

St. Patrick's, corner DeWald and Harrison—Rev. Joseph F. Delancy, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant. Sunday services: Mass at 7:45 and 10:30 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; vespers, 3 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets—Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth. Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith—Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital)—Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw—Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor. Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emmanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street—Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Phillp services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. Paul's, on Barr street—Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland—Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor. Sunday services, 10 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's Congregational church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street—Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor. Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

WHY IT SUCCEEDS.

Because It's for One Thing Only and Fort Wayne Is Learning This.

Nothing can be good for everything.

Doing one thing well brings success.

Doan's Kidney Pills do one thing only.

They're for sick kidneys.

They cure backache, every kidney ill.

Here is Fort Wayne evidence to prove it:

Mr. J. S. Tyler, of 115 Shawnee avenue, carpenter by trade, says:

I have great faith in Doan's Kidney Pills and can highly recommend them as a most worthy remedy. I was afflicted with kidney complaint for a number of years. It differed somewhat from the ordinary cases, for when I was up and around my back did not ache, but as soon as I got in bed it started, and the only way I could get relief was by getting up. Many a night I have spent sleeping in a chair. When I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store, I had become so bad that I had to get up nearly every night and could get no rest except in a chair. The very first night after I started to use this remedy I slept as well as I ever did without feeling one touch of pain. I hardly believe that many people are affected with their kidneys just as I was, but whether they are or not they cannot make a mistake if they give Doan's Kidney Pills a trial.

For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

Doan's Ointment is a specific for all itching skin diseases, piles, eczema, chilblains, chafing, any irritation, and all itchiness of the skin. Gives instant relief. We mail a free sample box on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A remarkable fact to which attention is called in the report of the state prison commission is that the number of the inmates in the prisons of New York state has fallen off in four years from 12,661 to 10,350, or over 13 per cent. There would seem some ground, therefore, for the gratifying assumption that crime is diminishing.—Scottish American.

HIS WIFE SAVED HIM.

My wife's good advice saved my life writes F. M. Ross, of Winfield, Tenn., for I had such a bad cough I could hardly breathe, I steadily grew worse under doctor's treatment, but my wife urged me to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me." Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Asthma, Hay Fever and all maladies of Chest, Throat and Lungs are positively cured by this marvellous medicine. 50c and $1.00. Every bottle guaranteed. Trial bottle free at Dreier & Bros. drug store.

LOCAL NEWS.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Shulze—a daughter.

The Fort Wayne Gas company is drilling wells in Blackford county.

City Attorney Shambaugh returned Friday evening from a trip to Indianapolis.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. John Clever, of South Calhoun street.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Morlan entertained a few friends at cards on Thursday evening.

Mrs. Emma Emenheiser, of Dawkins, is in the city the guest of her brother, L. J. Bohilya, and family.

Two children of Christian Peihler, residing at Stellhorn's mills, south of the city, are ill with diphtheria.

Thomas J. Baker, of 33 East Columbia street, is recovering from the effects of an operation performed for abcess.

The John Kintz homestead, at 11 Gay street, has been sold by John Forbing, to Mrs. Marie Subkowski, for $1,000.

Mrs. David Robbin and sister, Mrs. Charles Colerick, will entertain at the home of Mrs. Robbins on Wednesday.

Miss Peixotto, of Chicago, the reader, who visited Miss MacDougall and gave readings at her party, returned home.

Mrs. Alfred Hattersley has issued invitations for a tea from 2 to 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. F. A. Newton.

Miss Edna Reuss entertained the members of the Wednesday Pedro club on Friday afternoon. The prize was won by Miss Helen Mohr.

Miss Clara Paul entertained a few friends at a "drawing" party on Friday afternoon. Miss Eastman, of Los Angeles, Cal., was a visiting guest.

Al. Hazzard, the cigar man, will shortly put four additional men to work. The increase of business demanded the step. There are now nineteen men in the factory.

Miss Katherine Hamilton entertained at a luncheon on Friday at 1:30 in honor of Mrs. Frank French. The table and rooms were decorated with pink carnations and roses.

Mrs. Catherine Conway left Friday for Avilla, where she will take up her abode in the Old People's home. She is the mother of Andrew Conway, a Pennsylvania brakeman.

Miss Charlotte Vogler entertained a party of young lady friends at the home of her uncle, F. J. Gruber, on Friday afternoon, in honor of the seventeenth anniversary of her birth.

Miss Mary Stubbs, formerly an art teacher in the city, who has been studying in Paris for several months, will arrive home next week. She will be the guest of Mrs. N. D. Doughman.

Mrs. Robert Robertson, of Paducah, Ky., was the guest of honor at a card party on Friday afternoon, given by Mrs. M. J. Blitz. The rooms were decorated with flowers, ferns and palms. The first prize was won by Mrs. Van Perrine, and the consolation was won by Mrs. John Dougall.

The 1900 class of the High school gave a very pleasant entertainment in the Sons of Columbus hall on Friday evening, for the purpose of securing funds for class pins. An enjoyable musical program was carried out, after which the floor was cleared for dancing. Will Young furnished the music for the latter part of the program. The committee in charge consisted of Harry Hilgeman, Walter Jones, Miss Myrtle Wilding and Miss Carina Banning.

Norton Conover, foreman of The Sentinel job printing department, will hereafter read the evening paper and enjoy restful hours at home seated in a magnificent rocker. The chair was presented to him last night by a number of his friends, who called at his home for that purpose and for the purpose of extending congratulations upon arrival at his fifty-fourth birthday anniversary. Mrs. Conover was previously informed of the intentions of the party and, assisted by her daughters, Mesdames Tuley and Haywood, she was prepared to entertain them in a manner commensurate with the enviable reputation for hospitality which the Conover home enjoys. The presentation was made by Councilman G. R. Hench and immediately following refreshments were served.

GET GARRISON DUTY.

A letter from Lieutenant J. B. Fonner, who is now in the Philippines, states that his regiment, the Thirty-first, volunteer infantry, has been ordered to do garrison duty on the island of Mindanao, the second largest island of the Philippine group. There is little likelihood of fighting there, and the boys are probably in for a quiet, dreary time of it.

CLUB WILL ENTERTAIN.

The Soldiers', Sons' and Citizens' Republican club will hold a meeting at its club rooms this evening, and addresses will be made by a number of gifted speakers. Hon. Union B. Hunt has notified the club officers that he can not be present as intended, but among the other speakers will be Auditor of State Hart, District Chairman Elmer Leonard, Postmaster Page and others. The public is invited.

GOES TO SEATTLE.

Judge S. R. Alden leaves this evening for Seattle, Wash., on legal business for the Uno Mining company, an organization in which Judge Alden and a number of other Fort Wayne gentlemen are interested.

MR. BRADY'S ILLNESS.

W. H. Brady, who has been in poor health for the past two years, is suffering from a malignant trouble affecting the liver. This was ascertained Friday afternoon when Mr. Brady submitted to an exploratory operation to ascertain the exact nature of his trouble, which has been puzzling to physicians. Mr. Brady has been prostrated during the past two weeks, and the operation was performed by Drs. G. L. Greenawalt, H. A. Duemling, E. J. McOscar and Eric Crull. Mr. Brady's friends sincerely trust he may soon be able to be about again, though his complete restoration to health is extremely problematical.

MISS COGHLAN FOUND FIRE.

Miss Rose Coghlan, the famous actress who appears at the Temple this afternoon and evening, discovered a fire at the Wayne hotel last evening, and her coolness saved a possible panic there. Miss Coghlan occupied a suite of rooms on the first floor of the hotel, and about 7 o'clock last evening the actress detected an odor of smoke. Opening the window of her room she saw smoke pouring out of a cellar window below her. Knowing that to create a scene would alarm everyone in the house, she went to the elevator and, entering it, quietly said to the boy: "Kindly notify the office at once that there is a fire in the cellar under my window." It took only a moment's investigation to find that her statement was correct, and another second to call chemical engine No. 1, with Chief Hilbrecht, and inside of three minutes the fire was extinguished. It was found that the flue leading from a hot water heater under the barber shop became so hot that the joists took fire. The blaze followed the waste water pipe into the icebox of the barroom. The fire department had some difficulty in getting at the seat of the blaze, but made short work of it and the damage will not exceed $100.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.
Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

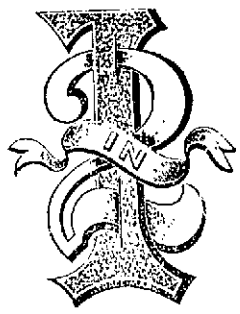
Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee Looks like Coffee

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.



Is what every purchaser of the STANDARD ROTARY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE gets a perfect lock stitch, and a perfect chain stitch, at the price of one Machine. THE STANDARD GRAND DROP HEAD MACHINE combines more good points than all other drop head machines on the market.

G. G. SCHLATTER & CO.,
HARDWARE AND MECHANIC'S TOOLS,
38 AND 40 EAST COLUMBIA STREET.

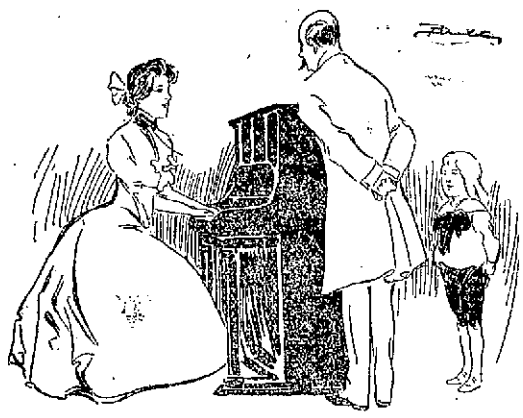
Maumee Heating and Supply Co.,
formerly at 38 Harrison St., ARE NOW LOCATED AT NO. 29 EAST COLUMBIA STREET, and have in connection a first-class machine shop. They carry brass goods, pipes, malleable and cast iron fittings, asbestos, mineral wool, etc. Lubricating oils, greases of all kinds. Promptness guaranteed.

BRINGS BACK THE LUSTRE! MAKES OLD LOOK NEW
Monarch Polish
For Furniture, Pianos, Tiling, Hardwood Finish
For sale by all Dealers.
BAIRD BROS. & CO. CLEVELAND, O.

W. C. CLEARY,
MERCANT TAILOR.
A fine line of fancy Suitings. Call and see my line of $20.00 Fall Suitings.
NO. 11 W. WASHINGTON ST.

Put a little Satisfaction Bouquet on your hat and you can smell the sweet perfume for six months. Try it. For sale by all druggists

A HIGH NOTE.



Miss Swell—I struck a very high note today, Professor.
Johnnie (aside)—You bet she did. She pulled Pop's leg for a fifty.

APPRECIATIVE.

"Hannibal Jackson, what fo' yo' tak e yo' coat off when ladies am present?"
"Cause when my bes' gal gibs me a pair ob suspendahs fo' a Christmas present, I got 'nuff 'preciation to let folks see 'em."

FAMOUS LOVE AFFAIRS.

GREAT MEN WHO EXEMPLIFIED THE HIGHEST DEVOTION TO THE WOMEN WHO HELD THEIR HEARTS.

Love affairs may become famous in themselves from their intensity, their length, the figure they cut in a law court, or from anything else out of the common connected with them. Or they are famous because they are or were the affairs of celebrated people. It is in this latter sense that we use the phrase. If the most commonplace wooing of the most commonplace people possesses an irresistible interest, what shall be said when the loves on which we look are the loves of the immortals?

And first let us think how some of those whose especial study is love, that is to say the poets, have managed their own love affairs. It is true that poetasters and pretenders to genius have always had short tempers, and wild, undomestic ways, but what of real poets and those who have the long patience of real genius? It would seem that for good family men who can love their wives and bring up their children respectably they can not be beaten. "Men do not make their homes unhappy because they have genius," says Wordsworth, "but because they have not enough genius. A mind and sentiment of higher order would render them capable of seeing and feeling all the beauty of domestic ties." Of this Wordsworth himself is an example. Miss Martineau, who was a neighbor of his, describes how very happy he and his wife went down the hill of life together. "They seemed like lovers courting, they were so tender and attentive to each other." Referring to the obscurity of much of Browning's poetry, Wordsworth said, when he heard that the poet was going to marry Miss Barrett, the poetess, "I hope they'll understand each other." Certainly Mrs. Browning did think that she understood her husband, for she wrote to a friend, "Nobody exactly understands him except me, who am in the inside of him and hear him breathe." If it is a risk to marry any poet, it seemed to Miss Barrett's friends a tempting of Providence and a doubling of this risk for two of this irritable profession to wed. Contrary to expectations, the result was exceptional happiness. In the biography of Robert Browning there are the following words, which ought to be considered by all who would solve the problem: "How to be happy though married"—"The deep heart-love, the many-sided intellectual sympathy, preserved their union in rare beauty to the end. But to say that it thus maintained itself as if by magic without effort of self-sacrifice on his part or of resignation on hers, would be as unjust to the noble qualities of both as it would be false to assert that its compensating happiness had ever failed them." The other great master of song belonging to our time and country was also conspicuous for conjugal felicity. In 1850 Tennyson married Miss Emily Sellwood, the daughter of a solicitor. The young couple lived for the first two years at Twickenham. Their first baby died, but in 1853 there was another, a year old, "crazy with laughter, and babble, and earth's new wine."

No more beautiful love of man for woman is on record than that of Dante for Beatrice, whom he saw first in 1274. He only met her once or twice; nevertheless, when she married he fell seriously ill, and when she died, as she did shortly afterward, his life was in danger, and he became "a thing wild and savage to look upon. Throughout the cheerless wanderings of a storm-beaten existence Beatrice was the muse of his intellect and the angel of his soul.

On April 6, 1327, happened the most famous event in Petrarch's history. He saw Laura for the first time. Who Laura was remains uncertain still. We may, however, reject the skeptical hypothesis that she was a mere figment of the poet's fancy; and, if we accept her personal reality, the poems of her lover demonstrated that she was a married woman, with whom he enjoyed a respectful and not very intimate friendship.

The poet and divine, John Donne, who became dean of St. Paul's in 1621, had married a lady belonging to a rich family without the consent of her parents, and in consequence was treated with great asperity; in fact, he was told by his father-in-law that he was not to expect any money from him. The doctor went home and penned the pithy note: "John Donne, Anna Donne, undone," which he sent to the gentleman in question and this had the effect of restoring them in favor. The couple were very poor at first, but things soon got brighter, and they lived most happily together until Mrs. Donne, who had been married when only sixteen years of age, died sixteen years after at the birth of her twelfth child.

Another poet and divine who was not undone by his marriage, but greatly helped and comforted, was George Herbert. It was an exception to the marrying in haste and repenting at leisure rule, for he and his wife married on the third day after their first interview, and "there was never any opposition betwixt them, unless it were a contest which should most incline to a compliance with the other's desires." Herbert made his wife his almoner, and paid to her regularly a tenth of all he received as tithes, to be spent on the poor of his parish.

There was an exception, however, to the rule of marrying in haste and repenting at leisure in the case of Walter Savage Landor and wife. The poet met his future wife at a ball, and determined on the instant to marry her. Not long after he had done so Mrs. Landor came to think that "a conversation with her husband was incomplete without a quarrel." Even in the honeymoon she wounded the poor man's vanity. Landor was reading some of his own verses to his bride—and who read more exquisitely?—when all at once the lady, releasing herself from his arm, jumped up, saying, "Oh, do stop, Walter, there's that dear delightful Punch performing in the street; I must look out of the window."

And, oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this.

Thomas Moore, who wrote these words, did himself taste the Elysium of conjugal happiness. From 1811, the year of his marriage, to 1852, that of his death, his Bessy received from him the homage of a lover. Whatever amusement he might find in the grand society in which he mixed, he always returned to his wife and children with a fresh feeling of delight.

Many women deserve, but few women receive, such an I. O. U. as that which Hood gave his wife. "I never was anything, dearest, till I knew you, and I have been a better, happier, and more prosperous man ever since. Lay that truth in lavender, sweetest, and remind me of it when I fail."

Notwithstanding the appreciation, he would occasionally play harmless practical jokes upon her. Once, when staying at Brighton, he gave her a few hints on buying fish, and concluded by saying, "If the fish you are buying is plaice, beware of any having red orange spots, as they are certain to be stale." When the fisherwoman came around it happened that she had little except plaice, and Mrs. Hood observed that all had spots against which she had been warned. She hinted to fish wife that they were not fresh, and, upon being assured that they had not been long out of the water, she observed. "My good woman, it may be as you say, but I could not think of buying any plaice with those very unpleasant red spots." The woman's answer, which Hood heard with delight from behind the door, was a perfect shout, "Lord bless your eyes, mum, who ever see'd any without them!"

On August 22, 1620, Oliver Cromwell married Elizabeth Boucher, daughter of a knight and wealthy London merchant. Mrs. Cromwell may not have had much character, but her husband never ceased to love her, and thirty years after their marriage he wrote to her (the day after Dunbar): "Truly, if I love you not too well, I think I err not on the other hand too much. Thou art dearer to me than any creature; let that suffice."

General Gordon said he never married because he never found a woman prepared to accompany him to the ends of the earth. Such a woman Sir Henry Lawrence did find. She went with him into nearly every place in India, where his work brought him, however difficult or dangerous.

One day the scarcely less celebrated Lord John Lawrence was sitting in his drawing room at Southgate with his sister and other members of his family. Looking up from the book in which he had been engrossed, he discovered that his wife had left the room. "Where's mother?" he asked one of his daughters. "She's upstairs," replied the girl. He returned to his book; and, looking up again a few minutes later, he put the same answer. Once more he returned to his reading; once more he looked up with the same question on his lips. Thereupon his sister broke in: "Why, really, John, it would seem as if you could not get on five minutes without your wife." "That's why I married her," he replied.

"My face is my fortune, sir," she said. From the day when King Cophetua wedded the "beggar maid" cases have from time to time occurred of men of high position marrying girls who were not born in the purple, and whose faces were their only fortune. In 1791 Henry Cecil, heir to the titles and estates of an uncle, found a wife, not in Belgravia, but in Bolas, a country village of Shropshire. He had taken shelter in a cottage from a storm of thunder and rain, and, as the rain got worse and worse, begged that he might be allowed to stay till morning, even if he had only a chair "to rest upon in the lower room." This request was grudgingly granted by Thomas Hoggins, the owner of the house, because, in answer to inquiries as to why he was wandering about, Cecil spoke vaguely and unsatisfactorily, and at last said he was an "undertaker," taking refuge in the vagueness of the term. Tennyson, whose ballad is founded on this story, makes "The lord of Burleigh" call himself, not an "undertaker," but a "landscape painter," which, perhaps, is a more poetic business. Next morning the painter made the acquaintance of Sarah, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hoggins, a rustic beauty of seventeen. It was a case of love at first sight, and the fields where Sarah milked the cows became Elysian fields to Mr. Jones, for so Cecil styled himself. To make a long story short, Henry Jones (he still concealed his real name and rank) and Sarah Hoggins were married and lived on in the village. Two years afterward his uncle, the old earl, died. Knowing that his presence would be wanted at "Burghley house by Stamford Town," he told his wife that he was called on business into Lincolnshire, and that he wished her to accompany him. They set out without delay, she sitting, as was the fashion then, on a pillion behind him. They passed the seats of various noblemen and gentlemen on the road; at last they came to a particularly fine mansion and park. Sarah gazed in admiration and exclaimed, "What a magnificent house!" "How should you like, my dear Sally, to be mistress of such a place?" was her lord's reply. "Very much, indeed, if we were rich enough to live in it." "I am glad that you like it; the place is yours. I am earl of Exeter, and you are my countess."

And a gentle consort made he,
And her gentle mind was such
That she grew a noble lady,
And the people loved her much.

The singular loveliness of Bessie Surtees, of Newcastle, won the heart of a barrister called John Scott, and the young people ran away and were married. At first it did not look as if this were a case of a face making a fortune, for on the third day after their union their funds were exhausted, they had not a home to go to, and they did not know whether their friends would ever speak to them again. If, however, the early life of Mrs. Scott was a struggle, she was rewarded when she saw her husband take his seat upon the woolsack and become Lord Eldon. That this was largely due to her was shown by the words which the king used after giving the great seal into Lord Eldon's hands. "Give my remembrance," he said, "to Lady Eldon." The chancellor acknowledged the condescension, but intimated his ignorance of Lady Eldon's claim to such notice. "Yes, yes," the king answered, "I know how much I owe to Lady Eldon. I know you would have made yourself a country curate, and that she has made you my lord chancellor."

For forty-three years the great lawyer and agitator, Daniel O'Connell, poured out his heart to his wife like a school boy in love for the first time. His first thoughts were always of her; and neither the lapse of years nor the tremendous pressure of his professional and political engagements seems ever to have prevented his writing regularly to her—letters which in later years he used to call the "love letters of your old husband."

The contemplation of nature's calm and orderly working would seem to have a soothing influence upon her students if we may judge from the domestic life of some of the most celebrated of them. After twenty-eight years' experience Faraday spoke of his marriage as an event which, more than any other, had contributed to his earthly happiness and healthy state of mind. Speaking of his wife, James Nasmyth, the inventor of the steam hammer, said: "Forty-two years of married life find us the same devoted 'cronies' that we were at the beginning."

It is pleasant to find harmony in the house of a great musical composer as well as in his compositions. There was no discordant note in the matrimonial duet which Mozart and his wife played together. For years she was an invalid and he used to write by her bedside while she slept. When he went out in the morning for a ride he would steal softly into her room, and leave a tender note to greet her waking. Here is one of them. "I wish you a good morning, my dear little wife. I hope you have slept well, and that nothing has disturbed your repose. Be careful not to take cold, not to rise too quickly, not to stoop, not to reach for anything, not to be angry with the servant. Take care also not to fall upon the threshold in passing from one room to another. Keep all domestic troubles till I come, which will be soon."

Human nature has perhaps never before presented the spectacle of a man of such uncommon powers as Swift involved in such a pitiable labyrinth of the affections. Who has not heard of Varina, of Stella, of Vanessa? The first, Miss Waring, was the only woman who had the honor of refusing the hand of the mighty dean. We have all admired and tried to decipher the "little language" in which he wrote to Stella (Esther Johnson,) whose hair was "blacker than a raven," and every feature of whose face was "perfection." Of this hair a lock was found in Swift's desk after both he and Stella were dead, and on the paper in which it was wrapped were written words that have become proverbial for the burden of pathos that their forced brevity seems to hide, "Only a woman's hair." It is for each reader to read his own meaning into them.

Swift never meant Vanessa (Miss Vanhomrigh) to fall in love with him when he acted as her tutor, but it was a case of Abelard and Heloise over again. When he was in London he kept his best "gown and periwig" at the house of her mother, and frequently dined there, "out of mere listlessness," as he wrote to Stella. Swift behaved to Vanessa as a father might have behaved to a daughter. He was flattered, however, that a girl of eighteen, of beauty and accomplishments, "sighed for a gown of forty-four," and he did not stop to weigh the consequences.

BEECHER AND INGERSOLL.

That was a rather pointed story that the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst told in his pulpit recently to illustrate the fact that no man could come into close contact with the universe without having the idea of the maker come into his mind. The late Robert Ingersoll, while [illegible] Mr. Beecher's study [illegible] a large globe [illegible] the [illegible] continues the [illegible] and [illegible]

"That [illegible] globe you have [illegible] Mr. Beecher? Who made it?" was Mr. Ingersoll's inquiry.

"Oh, [illegible]," answered Mr. Beecher.—Boston Transcript.

JUST AS WELL.

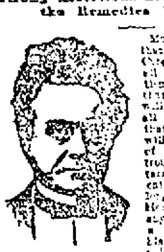
Lulu—Did Jack get on his knees when he proposed to you?

Lena—No, but I did.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The chamber of deputies of the Grand Duchy of Baden has, by a large majority, asked the government not to make contracts with printing firms not paying the recognized scale.

MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.

Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.



Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all cases of kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any form of cold and so on through the entire list of remedies. At all druggists, 25 cents a vial.

If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Phila. It is absolutely free.

CASH for acceptable ideas. State if patented. THE PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md. Subscription price of the PATENT RECORD $1.00 per annum. Samples free.

Wine of Cardui—Woman's Greatest Medicine.

Handy, N. C., July 14, 1899.

Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught are the greatest medicines on earth for women. I cannot see why there are so many suffering women, when there is such a great medicine. I wish every sufferer would try your remedy.

Miss DELLA MORRIS.

Women who have used Wine of Cardui do not hesitate to call it the "greatest medicine in the world." The Wine was brought to the attention of Miss Morris and Mrs. Iccofs just as it is brought to the attention of readers of this paper to-day. These women followed the advice given them. They are well to-day as a result. If you have monthly aches and pains, or any other distressing ailments, common to women, you are invited to profit by their experience, here given for your benefit. Wine of Cardui is needed by every young girl at puberty, by young wives and mothers, by women approaching the change of life. It is practically indispensable to a woman who desires to be well and happy. No other medicine has brought joy to so many homes.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, the "Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Fisk, Mo., June 30, 1899.

Wine of Cardui does all you claim for it. I had flooding spells every month, and was not able to do my house-work half the time. Doctors' medicines did me no good. I found Wine of Cardui recommended for my case. I have taken one bottle and am in better health than I have been in for years. I expect to be confined in October, and will take Wine of Cardui, then. It is the best medicine I have ever taken, and I recommend it highly.

Mrs. BELLE ICCOFS.

DRUGGISTS SELL LARGE BOTTLES FOR $1.00.

LION COFFEE

Used in Millions of Homes!

Accept no substitute!

Insist on LION COFFEE, in 1 lb. pkgs.

STRENGTH, PURITY AND FLAVOR

Best Coffee for the Money!

Try LION COFFEE and you will never use any other. It is absolutely pure Coffee and nothing but Coffee.

These articles mailed FREE in exchange for lion heads cut from front of 1 lb. LION COFFEE pkgs.

Gold Collar Button.

Mailed free for 5 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. Made of rolled gold and with mother-of-pearl back; suitable alike for ladies and gentlemen. This shape is handy and popular.

Daisy Neck-Pin.

Genuine Hard-Enamel and Gold.

For 18 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. The illustration is only two-thirds actual size. Color a delicate pink, with jewel setting and gold trimmings. Best enamel finish, stylish and durable.

"The Lion's Bride."

Mailed free for 12 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp. An unusually fine picture, from the brush of the noted German artist, Gabriel Max. It is founded on Chamisso's poem, "The Lion's Bride." The story is interesting, and we send with each picture a handsome folder containing copy of the poem and telling all about it. Size, 15x20 inches.

"Dorothy and Her Friends."

A bright, cheery picture.

For 8 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

A bright, cheery picture representing a little girl playing with her chickens and her rabbits. The predominating colors are rich reds and greens. Size, 15x28 inches.

For 10 lion heads and 2-cent stamp we will mail it framed, ready for hanging.

Stylish Belt-Buckle.

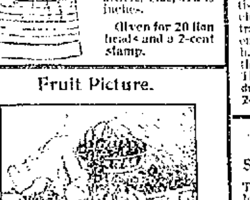
Handsomely gold-plated, with Roman finish, and set with ruby colored jewel in the center. This will be welcomed for "dressed-up" occasions by the ladies who like to wear different colored sashes. The gold-finish goes well with any of them. Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Ladies' Apron.

Made of good quality lawn, with alternate revering and tucks; broad hem at bottom, and is neatly gathered at waist; a very superior and stylish article, size, 36 x 40 inches.

Given for 20 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Fruit Picture.



Size, 16x24 inches. Given for 8 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

50-Foot Clothes Line.

Given for 15 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. Made of closely braided cotton threads, strong, and will give the best of satisfaction.

Box of Colored Crayons.

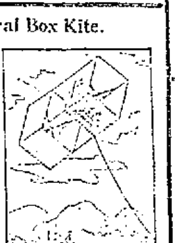
For 10 lion heads and a 2c. stamp. Fine wax crayons, fifteen different colors, accompanied with outline pictures for coloring. Each crayon is wrapped with strong paper, to prevent breaking.

Child's Drawing Book.

A collection of nice outline pictures bound into book form with sheets of tissue paper between the leaves. On these tissue pages the children can trace the pictures beneath, thus affording enjoyment, as well as instruction to the hand and eye. These drawing books and the box of crayons go very well together. There are six different kinds, and each drawing book requires 6 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp.

Naval Box Kite.

See it Fly!



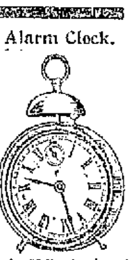
The celebrated Box Kite now so popular. Thirty inches long and folds safely, but can quickly be spread to fly. Every American boy and older persons also are interested.

Mailed free for 40 lion heads cut from Lion Coffee wrappers and a 2-cent stamp.

Mantel Clock.

By express, prepaid, for 110 lion heads and a 2c. stamp. Frame beautifully finished with gilt. Stands 5 inches high. A beauty and good time-keeper.

Alarm Clock.



Sent by express, prepaid, for 80 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. When ordering either clock, please name your nearest Express Office, if there is no express office located in your town.

Ladies' Scissors.

Length, five inches, suitable for cutting, trimming and general household use. Given for 12 lion heads and a 2c. stamp.

Razor.

Given for 35 lion heads and a 2-cent stamp. A first-class razor, made of best English steel, and extra hollow-ground.

Rubber Dressing Comb.

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WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

AS TO WIFEBEATERS.

TWO DIFFERENT VIEWS AS TO THE PROPER REMEDY FOR BRUTALITY OF HUSBAND.

The following articles are contributed to the New York World by their respective authors. They present two views of wife-beating and the remedies for such brutality.

ABOLISH RUMSHOPS.

By Clarence W. Meadows, Long a Magistrate in the City of New York.

During my many years' experience as magistrate in the New York police courts I have passed judgment upon hundreds, yes, thousands, of wife-beaters. Scarcely a day passes that there are not several such cases in each police court, especially those on the east side of the city.

There are men whom we are sure to have brought before us at regular intervals charged with this crime, I know many who are committed to Blackwell's Island on an average eight times a year.

Naturally the question of how to do away with this social evil has given me much concern. Evidently the prescribed legal remedy is insufficient, if not, indeed, positively harmful. Imprisonment has no terrors for the habitual wife-beater.

I have come to the conclusion that there could be no better remedy than the whipping-post. I would like to see a whipping-post put in the yard back of every police court in New York City and there have the wife-beaters and men who are cruel to their families publicly or privately flogged. I believe that no man who has felt the humiliation of being stripped to the waist and given the lash will ever do anything that will bring him to the whipping-post the second time.

I know that it is hard for people to reconcile themselves to the idea of such a primitive punishment. It appears to be a step backward toward barbarism, but I am inclined to think that it is the only efficacious method of dealing with this type of man.

There is something radically wrong with the law as it stands and as we are obliged to enforce it. Practically all of the wife-beating and extreme cruelty to families in this city is among the poorest class of the people. Under the present statutes there is no punishment prescribed which does not punish the cruel drunkard's wife and family more than it does him.

The law says that we must fine such men from one to ten dollars for each offense and in default of payment imprison them. We can fine or imprison, or fine and imprison them. By fining a man $10 we take away from his family, at the lowest estimate, a week's pay. If his money is taken away his family must suffer. Likewise, if he be imprisoned, the support he is able to give his family is stopped and they are the real sufferers. The law means to protect them, but in reality it does them an injustice.

In aggravated cases we put the man under $500 bail to keep on his good behavior for a month. Many times, where he is very bad, no one appears to go on his bail and he is locked in the workhouse for six months.

The wife is usually the complainant. In nine cases out of ten she soon repents under her enforced suffering and is back in court within a week either to withdraw the complaint or with the necessary bail. It often happens that she brings with her as bondsman the saloon-keeper who sold her husband the liquor which aroused in him the wife-beating frenzy.

After getting his liberty the man may possibly behave himself for two or three weeks, but his fiendish nature is almost sure to manifest itself again in that time. His wife will appear in court again determined this time to make him serve the full term of six months. Within a week or two she will be back practically begging to get him out. So it goes month in and month out. It is a running farce without any relief whatever to the family. I always ask these women in court:

"Which would you rather do, have your husband's abuse with his support, or let him stay on the island while you struggle along without his abuse and without his support?"

Liquor is at the bottom of it all. Liquor is the greatest curse of mankind. Every ill-used wife says that her husband is all right, is kind to his children(brings his money home, etc., until he begins to drink; then all is changed.

There are seven police courts in the borough of Manhattan. Take rum away and I am certain that two courts will be sufficient to do all the work. With no liquor there would be no wife-beating and no cruelty to children.

THE WHIPPING POST.

By John W. Keller, President of New York Department of Charities.

Wife-beating is a crime difficult to punish, because the beaten wife in a vast majority of the cases cannot bring herself, at the necessary point of procedure, to press the charge against her husband. The wife who is habitually beaten appears to come to like the punishment. She seems to feel that unless her husband beats her now and then he does not love her. A good thrashing is necessary for her digestion. Such a woman rarely appears against her husband for beating her. If her case is analyzed it will be found that, while the charge is wife-beating, the motive is something else. She is jealous, or has received some slight, or sustained some wound to her personal vanity rather than to her corporal entity. Such a woman as this usually presses the charge when she gets her husband into court. But it is not because he has beaten her—it is because some action of his has wounded her far more deeply than any blows that he might strike.

The women who, in the rage and humiliation consequent upon a beating from their husbands, hale their lords and masters into court simply because they have been beaten usually weaken when they confront the judge. No matter how often a woman may have been beaten by her husband, she always believes that he might do better if he had another chance, and she will always give him that other chance if he begs for it. Take any woman with a black eye and a broken nose and a tooth knocked out and a rib staved in and bring her, as the complainant against her husband for having inflicted these injuries, before a bar of justice and in a crowded court room, and let that husband figuratively get down on his knees and acknowledge his error and promise that he will never do it again, she will ask the judge to let him off. It is enough for her to have the outside world, as it were, see him make apologies.

There are reasonable causes also which lead women sometimes to take such a course. The prospect of a cold hearth and an empty larder for her children will cause many a mother to endure the brutality of the father rather than to let her offspring suffer, and so this kind of a woman hales her wife-beating husband into court in the hope that she may thereby frighten him into decency. But in her heart she never has any purpose of sending him to jail. She cannot afford to. With all his brutality he is the bread-winner, and the children must have bread.

Thus it will be seen that the problem of conviction for wife-beating is difficult, both in the matter of evidence and in the matter of finding somebody to press the charge before the court. Nor is it easy to find a punishment that would deter wife-beaters from their brutality and at the same time protect wives and children from the hardship caused by the imprisonment of the bread-winner of the family. There should be something short and sharp and not easily to be forgotten.

In all the punishments of history that I can call to mind none appeals to me so much for wife-beaters as the whipping post. Every wife-beater should receive a corporal punishment in proportion to that which he has administered to his wife, and it should be done publicly. A whipping-post in a public place, with a strong arm to wield the lash, would bring with it bodily pain and public disgrace. Every man that is brutal enough to inflict corporal punishment is himself afraid of corporal punishment. As he loves to give it, so he dreads to receive it.

As a general thing, I do not believe in any of the elliptic methods of punishing crime. I think the corrective of crime must work through the mind rather than the body, and that morals are conserved by education. But in the case of wife-beating we haven't time to work the necessary moral metamorphosis without inflicting additional punishment upon the wife and children by removing from them the source of support. The whipping-post would give the punishment without interfering with the support. It would not take long to lash the criminal well, and after that he could go back to work with a sore back if not a sore conscience. I doubt whether or not the whipping-post would have much if any moral effect, but it could be made at least the means of inflicting a punishment in proportion to the offense, and without causing additional suffering to the innocent.

EYES AND NO EYES.

John Burroughs, that keen observer, illustrates in an article in the December Century on "The Art of Seeing," the difference between the naturally acute observer and the one who sees only what he sets himself to observe.

If we think birds, we shall see birds wherever we go; if we think arrow-heads, as Thoreau did, we shall pick up arrow-heads in every field. Some people have an eye for four-leaf clovers; they see them as they walk hastily over the turf, for they already have them in their eyes.

I once took a walk with the late Prof. Eaton, of Yale. He was just then specially interested in the mosses, and he found them, all kinds, everywhere. I can see him yet, every few minutes, upon his knees, adjusting his eyeglasses before some rare specimen. The beauty he found in them and pointed out to me kindled my enthusiasm also.

I once spent a summer day at the mountain home of a well known literary woman and editor. She lamented the absence of birds about her house. I named a half dozen or more that I had heard or seen in her trees within an hour—the indigo bird, the purple finch, the yellow bird, the veery thrush, the red-eyed vireo, the song sparrow, etc.

"Do you mean to say that you have seen or heard all these birds while sitting here on my porch?" she inquired.

"I really have," I said.

"I do not see them or hear them," she replied, "and yet I want to very much.

"No," said I, "you only want to see and hear them."

You must have the bird in your heart before you can find it in the bush.

I was sitting in front of a farm house one day, in company with the local Nimrod. In a maple tree in front of us I saw the great crested flycatcher. I called the hunter's attention to it and asked him if he had ever seen that bird before. No, he had not; it was a new bird to him. But he had probably seen it scores of times—seen it without regarding it. It was not the game he was in quest of, and his eyes heeded it not.

Human and artificial sounds and objects thrust themselves upon us; they are within our sphere, so to speak; but the life of nature we must meet half way; it is shy, withdrawn, and blends itself with a vast neutral background. We must be initiated; it is an order, the secrets of which are well guarded.

A DESERT IN BLOOM.

In the northwestern corner of France, between the rivers Adour and Garonne, are long stretches of pine woods green and cool. Where these pines now stand was a barren waste in the middle of the last century. Sun and wind vied with each other in making the land drier and dustier. Over the stormy Bay of Biscay came winds that set up great sandstorms, and sometimes buried whole villages. The whole region was one of hopelessness and despair. Fate was against it.

But at last there came along a man who acknowledged fate only as something to overcome. His name was Bremontier, and he was an inspector of roads.

He began fencing in the desert. He built a fence, and behind it planted a handful of broom seeds. Behind the broom seeds he put seeds of the pine. The fence protected the broom seeds, and the broom grew. Then the broom in turn afforded shelter to the delicate pine shoots.

Soon the pine spread, and their tough roots bound the sandy soil together. The first step was accomplished. Then canals were made to drain the wet parts and carry to the dry.

Thus did one man, by patient effort turn a dreary desert into a home for an industrious and healthy population. It was an instance of triumph over fate.

LIFE.

How fearful is the very life which we hold! We have our being beneath a cloud, and are a marvel even to ourselves. There is not a single thought which has its affixed limits. Like circles in the water, our researches weaken as they extend, and vanish at last into the immeasurable and unfathomable space of the vast unknown. We are like children in the dark; we tremble in a shadowy and terrible void, peopled with our fancies! Life is our real night, and the first gleam of the morning, which brings us certainty, is death.—Falkland.

HAPPY ICELAND.

With 74,000 inhabitants, Iceland has only one policeman. No liquor is allowed to be sold, except in the capital, Reykjavik, where, by the express order of the king of Denmark, there are two places where liquor is sold.

The sole duty of Iceland's solitary representative of the law and order is to arrest such drunken sailors or visitors as threaten the public peace. —The Inland.

GOVERNMENT SEEDS

Preparations for Distribution Now On—Quite a Factor in Vote Getting.

[Washington Letter.]

An impartial examination of the question of the annual distribution of seeds by the agricultural department tends to the conclusion that, while it is not, perhaps, justifiable except from a paternal standpoint, little harm results to the treasury, while some benefit is derived by the members of congress who send out seeds and possibly by those who receive them. Practically all the objections come from seedmen who bid too high to secure the contract.

Under the old system when the department went into the open market and purchased seeds wherever it pleased and at market prices the seedmen had no complaint to make, but the substitution of the contract system by Secretary Morton, which system is still in vogue, gave rise to complaints. These, however, were without substantial foundation. The annual appropriation for seeds is $130,000.

As the distribution is now conducted there is no disguising the fact that it is run principally for the benefit of members of congress. Not only is the greatest care taken in arranging the schedule of distribution so that the greatest possible advantage will be gained by members of congress, but the varieties of seeds distributed are such that any claim that they are sent out for experimental purposes seems to be absurd. The cultivation of peas, beans, corn, etc., has been observed too long for the department to obtain valuable scientific information from the planting of seeds sent out by congressmen.

When lawn-grass seed was added to the list, inquiry was made as to what benefit could come from distributing it. In reply it was stated that many members of congress came from thickly settled districts, where their constituents had no farms or even back yards in which to plant vegetable seeds, but many of them had a few square feet in front of their tenements or cottages which they would be delighted to improve by sowing lawn grass. At present 18,000 pounds of the best Kentucky bluegrass are sent out every year.

THE ANNUAL DISTRIBUTIONS.

On January 10 Charles Parker, of Santa Clara, Cal., began to put up the seeds for congressional distribution. He secured the contract some months ago, being the lowest bidder. He employs a large number of women and girls, who place the seeds in packets, so many packets to the pound, and then assort these packets into packages of five pound packets each, the work being done in Washington. Each member of congress is entitled to so many packages of each kind of seeds, which will soon be flying through the mails to voters all over the county. When the flowers, vegetables or grasses push their tiny heads above the ground, the voters will rise up and call their congressman blessed. In the spring the congressman sends out the seeds and in the fall he gathers the votes.

To adjust the seed distribution properly as to the varieties of seeds most suitable to different localities was a matter of great difficulty and was never done satisfactorily until R. J. Whittleton, chief of the seed division, took the matter in hand. Under the law congressmen must receive, as nearly as possible, seeds of equal value. By carefully scanning price lists, investigating the needs of different sections of the country, and juggling with various figures Mr. Whittleton has produced a table which shows at a glance what seeds a member of congress is entitled to. The seeds are divided into five classes—vegetable, flower, tobacco, cotton and lawn grass. Vegetable seeds come first, for in every section of the country vegetables are in demand, and ten times as many packages of these seeds are distributed as of others.

Theoretically a congressman is entitled to some of each of the five kinds of seed, but as cotton is not grown in some localities or tobacco in others, there are few who receive all five kinds of seeds. The senators from Arkansas and the representatives from the Fifth and Sixth districts of that state, the senators and members from Florida, the senators from Georgia and representative from the Ninth district of that state, the senators and representatives from Mississippi, the senators from North Carolina and representatives of five North Carolina districts, all the congressmen from South Carolina and all from Tennessee except the representatives from the First and Second districts, receive 4,800 packages of vegetable seeds, 400 packages of flower seeds, 110 packages of tobacco seeds, 880 quarts of cotton seed and 60 packets of lawn-grass seed. Every member of congress receives 400 packages of flower seeds, adapted to the locality from which he comes.

COTTON AND TOBACCO SEED.

Some districts produce cotton, but no tobacco, while others produce tobacco, but no cotton, and some produce neither. So when a member gets cotton seed or tobacco seed, or both, his quota of vegetable seeds is diminished proportionately, as a package of tobacco seed is counted equal to a package of vegetable seeds. Those who receive 110 packages of tobacco seed lose 110 packages of vegetable seeds. Cotton seed comes by the quart, and 230 quarts equal 250 packages of vegetable seeds. Lawn grass grows everywhere, so all members are given 60 packages of these goods. Tobacco seed is sent to districts in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Certain representatives from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas receive cotton seed. The others get nothing but vegetable, flower and grass seeds. Senators are treated on a par with the most favored representatives.

The assorting of seeds is done with great care. One package of vegetable seeds will contain beet, cucumber, onion, radish and bean seed; another pea, sweet corn, radish, lettuce and onion seed, and so on, the packages being as near equal in weight as possible. Of the beet seed 1,164,000 packets are purchased, running 64 to the pound and divided into six varieties. Ten thousand pounds of cucumber seeds give 800,000 packets, 15,000 pounds of four varieties of lettuce seed are made up into 243,200 packets, five varieties of muskmelons furnish 880,000 packets. An equal number of packets of watermelon seeds are bought. Of onion seed 26,000 pounds are distributed, which are divided into 2,456,000 packets and comprise five varieties.

There are 2,496,000 packets of radish seed, while 3,000 bushels of peas and the same quantity of beans yield 480,000 packets of each, and the same number of packets is obtained from 3,000 bushels of sweet corn. There are four varieties of peas and beans and five of corn. Tobacco comes higher, so only 300 pounds of this seed are purchased, of five varieties, of which 91,200 packets are made. Cotton seed to the amount of 725 bushels yields 23,200 packages, or quarts, and the 18,000 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass, done up in half-pound packages, furnishes 36,000 packets. About a million packets of flower seeds are distributed, comprising many varieties.

SOAP AS A GERM KILLER.

It has been shown by Koch and others that soap is a microbicide, or germ killer, and, according to Professor Serafini, soda or potash soap is quite a good disinfectant, not only because of the alkalis, but the combination itself. Heating the water favors the effect. Resinous soaps are not the best disinfectants. Marseilles soap is very good; a solution of 3 or 4 per cent. kills the most resisting microbes.—Washington Times.

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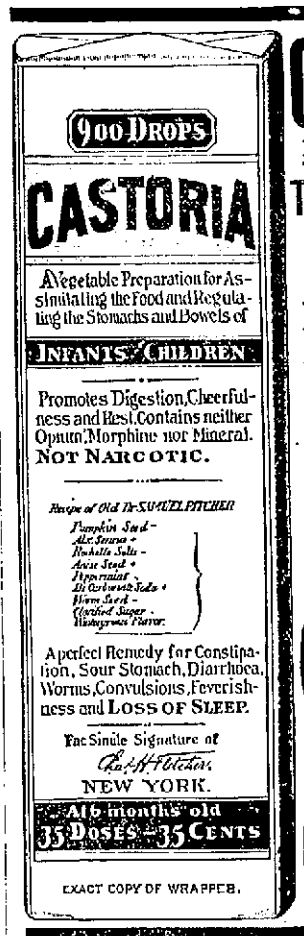

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All prices smashed to reduce stock.
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CONTINUITY IN ARMS.

General Lawton as a Type of the Best American Soldiery that Distinguished our Arms.

The career of Henry W. Lawton, aside from its renown, is remarkable in that it embraced the campaigns of four distinct conflicts. This is exceptional in the military history of America until within the past forty years, which covers Lawton's life as a soldier. The unusual character of prevailing conditions is responsible for his continuous active service, the insurrection in the Philipines following without intermission the defeat of Spain. The suppression of this uprising in Luzon, together with the Cuban campaign, gives to an officer of the rebellion and subsequent Indian troubles participating in it the distinction of engaging in four wars. This was Lawton's privilege, and he esteemed it highly. It afforded him the opportunity of giving rein to his ambition, which was to be a soldier of fame. He made up his mind as to that when a youth in the army, and on the day that he was made a captain of volunteers he felt confident of realizing his aspirations. That, of course, was not immediately possible, in view of his age and education. The West Pointer took precedence of all civilians, and he who had been with Scott or Taylor in Mexico had the great advantage of his experience. In less than five years young Lawton reached the rank of colonel, which was rapid progress for one enlisting from the public schools. But this was far short of his estimate of himself, and as a lieutenant in the regular service, if peace reigned unbroken, no avenue would be open for swift and high advancement.

He enhanced his reputation immensely fighting the Apache, Arapahoe and Commanche Indians, and when hostilities began between the United States and Spain was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers. The turmoil in Cuba soon after the civil war indicated pretty plainly the next battlefield on which an American army would be engaged. So monstrous was the rule of the Spaniards that intervention was almost certain within the life of a generation. And it might have come much sooner than it did if Grant had not been restrained by the necessity of recuperating from the dreadful disasters at home. This fact seemed to assure Spanish statesmen that it would never be employed, and thus deluded, they hastened it by their reckless disregard of the rights of humanity. So Spain provided continuous service for the American soldier, and this gave Lawton the chance of making practical his dream of being a commander of renown. Then came the trouble in the Philippines, and for his achievements with Shafter Lawton was sent to operate there. In this field he became still more illustrious, and fell at the very goal of his ambition, which was the command of a major general. In this soldier's career we find an extraordinary instance of promotion through continuous service. It is a chain, so to speak, that links together a succession of conflicts, making of them a series in regular order. It is a rare example of continuity in army.

Here is a man who in less than forty years has worn the sword of his country in mortal contests with four different races. First he fought his own kin, and then in turn Indians, Spaniards and Filipinos. These engagements, widely varying in character, serve to make known the adaptability and capacity of the American soldier, and volunteer though he be, his record is more brilliant than that of the French or English regular, as clearly shown. This is to be accounted for on the ground of his interest as an individual, and is also owing to the further fact that he, too, is managed by experienced and skillful officers. At no time in the life of the republic has it been without this safeguard. And by this means, together with the school at West Point, the army is constantly supplied with men qualified to direct its movements. With the raw recruit this service of the old officer is really more valuable than the tactics of the academy, for he is not in a position to cope with the theories of maneuvers and battle lines. Grant was displeased at first appearances, and expressed his doubts concerning an untrained army as an engine of destruction, yet the armies were speedily put in training, and by no one more expeditiously than Grant. He confessed that he had forgotten his tactics, and while his academic education learned him to direct large bodies, his service in Mexico was at the bottom of his quick and efficient organization of western troops. And on that Grant was promoted. He proved himself as fine an organizer as McClellan.

So while the continuity in arms presented for consideration by the military records of America is interesting as a fact, it is our nationality. It is one of the branches that supplies the country with military scholarship, the kind that comes of rough and practical participation. And the appointments in the last war give beautiful evidence of the high opinion the administration holds of soldiers disciplined wholly in barracks and on the field. The equipment thus secured is probably insufficient for the handling of armies that number in the hundreds of thousands, or combinations embracing a million of men, as seems to have been demonstrated in the rebellion of 1861. But in conjunction with the training of West Point it produces an officer the equal of any in the world. And the people of the United States, it will be noticed, have just about enough of the belligerent spirit to keep them in fighting trim and fling defiance at the best. The longest time separating its periods of strife falls within the life of a generation. This gives us the advantage of service continued from one war to another, and the whole number is thus presented in one complete form of relationship. Neither of them stands forth distinct in all phases from the rest. The lives of the soldiers that run through them like so many golden threads give them a touch of one complexion. In this way the old is immortalized.

LONDON'S LIBRARIES.

An interesting return has been obtained by the county council as to the number of public libraries in London, what they cost and how they are used. At present there are fifty-nine of these open, and six others in the course of construction. In some instances there are art galleries and museums, and in others schools of art and crafts attached, while at several places a reading room is set apart for the use of ladies. The annual total cost to the rates is £61,050 in an area the statutory rateable value of which is £20,825,435. In twenty-nine of the thirty-eight areas, where the public library acts have been adopted, the full rate of one penny is levied, in one a three farthing rate, and in the rest a half penny rate suffices to meet the expenditure.

The total number of books in use at the various public libraries of the metropolis is 601,526, of which 471,630 are available for home reading, 127,272 for reference only, and 2,624 for the use of juveniles alone at certain of the libraries. Of the total available for home reading, 193,132 are works of fiction and 278,499—or 59 per cent.—non-fiction. During last year 3,893,670 books were issued to readers, of which 3,120,118, or 80 per cent., were fiction and 773,553 non-fiction. For reference purposes 554,642 books were issued on the same premises in the same period and 66,540 to juveniles in the libraries where there is a department for children. These figures show great preponderance of readers of fiction.—Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.

A MAIL CLERK'S EXPERIENCE

And What Came of It.

The occupation of a railway mail clerk is peculiarly arduous and unwholesome, long hours of work requiring the closest attention, nearly always standing, confined in a stuffy car, as well as the continual vibration of rapid motion, makes this occupation an undesirable one from a health standpoint.

A railway mail clerk on the Michigan Central, running between Detroit and Chicago, says: "In common with many of my fellow employes, I suffered for some years from an obstinate attack of piles, brought on, my physician told me, by my occupation, the close confinemnt in a car and being obliged to stand on my feet for hours together; the pain at times was almost unbearable and I was obliged to resort to the use of ointments and salves to give a temporary relief while I got through with my work. I suffered so long from piles that I really had little hope of any such thing as a permanent cure, and although I had very often noticed the advertisement of the Pyramid Pile Cure, yet I never thought seriously of trying it until one day after suffering more than usual, I dropped into a drug store and bought a 50c package. I tried it that night and the complete relief from pain and itching was delightful. I expected to be as bad as ever the next day, as this had been my usual experience with pile remedies, but I was agreeably disappointed. I used the Pyramid for some ten days or two weeks and for nearly four years have not had the slightest trouble from piles and consider my cure as little short of marvelous."

The Pyramid Pile Cure is the most popular and successful of any pile cure; it is the only pile cure that is sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada.

Furthermore, the Pyramid Pile Cure has been before the public for nine years and has been tested time and again by hundreds of physicians and thousands of pile sufferers, and its remarkable merit has been demonstrated in every form of piles, protruding, itching or bleeding.

A little book on cause and cure of piles mailed free by addressing Pyramid Co., Marshall, Mich.

All druggists sell the Pyramid at 50c for full sized package.

FRANCE IN HEAT FOR WAR

M. Emile Zola, the Novelist, Says His Country Wants Conflict, But Needs Peace Most.

It is not at all surprising that public opinion in France is on the side of the Boers. The great mass of the French people is not acquainted with the details of the more or less complicated dispute that has culminated in the South African war. The unreasoning mob does not enter into the niceties of such questions. In its eyes Great Britain, a powerful nation with well nigh inexhaustible resources, is assailing a small, weak people. The impulses of the mob, though unreasonable, are frequently generous, and therein, I believe, lies the explanation of public opinion, not merely in France, but also in Germany and Russia, regarding this war.

My own opinion is not different from that of the majority of the French people. I do not know the merits of the case, nor, indeed, do many people in France beyond the few interested in foreign affairs who consequently study such questions. But it seems to me that Great Britain, with her vast strength, could have afforded to be extremely patient in dealing with a small people like the Boers, even if they were unreasonable, and that without loss of dignity she could have consented to an arbitration of the matters to avoid war.

Before war was declared, and also for some little time afterward, I received a great number of letters from Holland, Belgium, France, and even some from Great Britain. The writers said they knew I took the side of the weak against the strong, and asked me to write a letter to the queen praying her to prevent the war. It was not a letter of insult I was asked to write, but an appeal to her majestey's well-known kindheartedness. I did not do it. I sent the same reply to all my correspondents. My knowledge of the dispute was insufficient, and matters had already gone too far.

Besides, I had lately lived for eleven months in England, where discreet hospitality had been extended to me, and I felt a delicacy in interfering in a quarrel of which I did not know the rights and the wrongs. The British people might have advised me to mind my own business. Of course, after the first British reverse it was apparent that outside intervention would be unwelcome. I do not think these defeats will affect the ultimate results of the war, but I fear that they preclude all hopes of peace. Events must follow their course.

In considerating the attitude of the French people on the Boer war it is not out of place to say a few words in regard to the traditional hatred said to exist between France and England. There are several reasons for this feeling. French history shows that for centuries Great Britain and Germany have been our hereditary enemies.

Then the French nation suffers from an uneasiness. All her traditions show that she has always been a warlike people, worshipping military glory and marching with flying colors from one end of Europe to another. France was defeated thirty years ago, and can no longer indulge these desires. She knows that such is the case, in spite of the prosperity of the republic. Even the idea of a war of revenge against Germany is becoming less and less probable. Nor is there any one against whom she can go to war. The result is a ferment traceable to atavism. And it is galling to the hereditary instincts of the French people, though they may be unconscious of it, to see neighboring nations playing the military part they can no longer fill themselves.

It would be an exaggeration, however, to say that the French hate the British. It would be more accurate to say that they distrust them on account of the recent outburst of imperialism that began with the Fashoda incident. This imperialism is similar to the false patriotism responsible for the present situation in France, and I am very sorry to see that it exists even in the United States. It may take Great Britain a very, very long way.

False patriotism is represented in France by a party one of whose leading cards in its attempt to secure office is the fanning of foreign hatreds in the name of patriotism. They know that France's dreams are of war and victory. I say dreams, but I ought to say nightmare. They take advantage of this atavism for party purposes, but their declamations are intended for home consumption only. Unfortunately, were this party ever to get possession of the government it would be driven inevitably into war as a refuge from other difficulties.

The leaders would not want to make war, because they know that they are ill prepared for it, and that it might result in the obliteration of France. But they could not help themselves. And they could not even count on Russia, which would only move if France were attacked. They would have to be astute enough not to be the aggressors. There are certain journals also that exploit the inherent instincts of the mob. They do not really desire the wars they preach. It is only a question of sous. One day they declare war on Germany. Next day it is Great Britain or some other nation that must be attacked. In short, they assail foreign people just as they fell on the Dreyfusards. It all only costs a little ink—and there is an end of the matter.

Intelligent Frenchmen desire no war at all. Personally my longing has always been for an alliance between Great Britain, France and Germany. Such a union would keep the peace effectually. None would dare to disturb it.

France must realize that her future depends on her industries. She must abandon her vague dreams of conquest and prefer the peaceful glory earned by her men of science, her artists, her men of letters and her manufacturers. If France relies on war for aggrandizement she is doomed to disappear.

But there is a great social movement preparing that will sweep away all such barbarisms. Wars may delay it for a little time, but it is bound to come, and with all the greater force that it will have been the longer delayed.

Great Britain also must realize that her real greatness does not depend on conquest. If she becomes a military nation the principles of liberalism that are now her honor will inevitably disappear. They cannot exist side by side with militarism. If Great Britain seeks aggrandizement by war these principles will vanish in the thunder of the guns. They will be drowned in the blood of the slain. Great Britain must hold to her liberal traditions, or she, too, will disappear. Nations that rise by the sword perish by the sword.

OXEN OF THE TAGALS.

Among the strangest of those objects in the Philippines which make one feel that he is in a foreign land is the carabao (pronounced cah-rah-bah-o), or water buffalo. As the horses are very small, the carabao is the draft animal of the islands, and large numbers are to be seen always and everywhere; in the heart of Manila lumbering along the crowded streets to heavily loaded carts; in the country splashing through the flooded rice fields to the little one-handed plows, or drawing carts and sleds along the highways. These carts, drawn by single carabaos, are the chief means of transportation on the islands, and by them the supplies must be furnished to the troops at the front.

The name carabao is a Filipino word, which the American often corrupts into caribou, but the carabao resembles neither the American caribou nor the American bison, which latter is not a true buffalo, while the carabao is. It is a large, heavy-set animal with a mouse-colored skin sparsely covered with hair of the same color. It has no hump on its shoulders, but carrying the head so low makes the withers prominent. The big black horns are long and spreading and directed backward; in some cases, however, spreading but little, perhaps a survival of the wild state, when the beast had to make its way through thick underbrush.

They were formerly in the wild state on the islands, and it is said that they are still to be found wild in Mindanao, in which state they are a very formidable animal. They are thoroughly domesticated, and are very gentle, though they sometimes become stubborn, especially when in sight of a pool of water, for they are exceedingly fond of wallowing in water, submerging themselves until only the eyes and nose are visible. The natives work them singly, controlling them by means of a rope through the nose.

The meat is very tough and of inferior quality. They give but little milk.—Manila Letter.

GOVERNOR'S SALARIES.

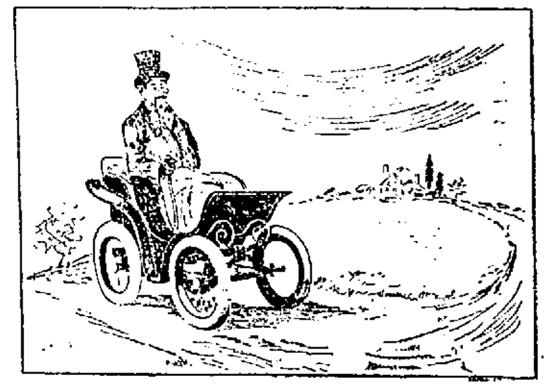
The salary of the governor of Kansas is $3,000; the governor of Nebraska receives only $2,500; the secretary of state of Nebraska receives only $2,000. Kansas is a state of 380,000 voting population, whereas Nebraska has 100,000 fewer voters, and until the appearance of Bryan the influence of Nebraska in American politics was less than that of any other state of similar opulation and like area. Kansas has ten electors; Nebraska has eight.—New York Sun.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN FRANCE.

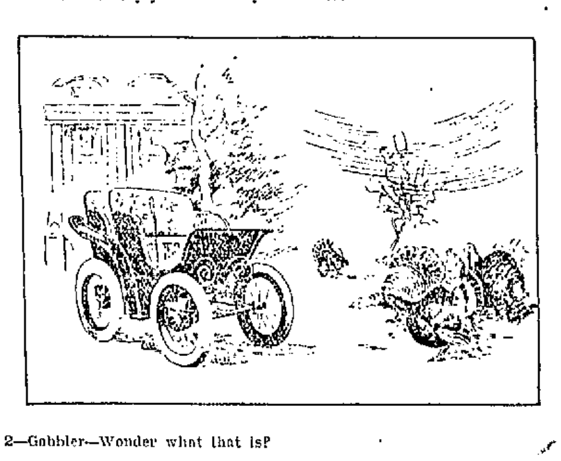
The conditions of labor in France leave something to be desired. At a recent meeting of the labor committee in Paris it was decided that eleven hours should be the labor day for men, women and children. It was also resolved that three years from the promulgation of the eleven-hour law the time should be reduced to ten and one-half hours, and in six years to ten hours.—Indianapolis News.

At a temperance revival in a Kansas town last week 503 persons signed the pledge.

TURKEYS TRY THE AUTOMOBILE.



1—Won't Edith enjoy a ride on my new auto!



2—Gobbler—Wonder what that is?

3—Quick! Get on board, children, this is our only chance of escape.

4—They're off.

When Others Fail, Consult

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25 years European and American Hospital and private practice experience for all Desperate, Chronic, Nervous and Private Diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder, sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urinations, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhoea, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood; and all its attending ailments, both young, middle aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain. Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger

135 CALHOUN STREET, Fort Wayne, Ind

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McCALL BAZAR PATTERNS 10¢ AND 15¢

(No-Seam-Allowance Patterns.)

Have not an equal for style and perfect fit. Easy to understand. Only 10 and 15 cts. each—none higher. Sold in nearly every city and town, or by mail. Ask for them. Get a Fashion Sheet and newest designs. Absolutely the very latest styles.

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McCALL'S MAGAZINE 50¢ A YEAR.

A LADIES' MAGAZINE.

One that every lady should take regularly. Beautiful colored plates; latest fashions; dressmaking economies; fancy work; household hints; fiction, etc. Subscribe to-day, or, send 5c. for latest copy. Lady agents wanted. Send for terms.

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FROM FT. WAYNE TO	LEAVE	ARRIVE
Valparaiso and Chicago....	* 3 45 am	* 5 10 am
Plymouth and Chicago.....	* 3 45 am	* 1 35 pm
Chicago	* 5 10 am	* 9 11 pm
New York and Washington.	* 5 20 am	* 3 40 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg.	* 5 20 am	* 3 40 am
Mansfield and Lima		†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg		* 4 10 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago....	† 7 30 am	†12 35 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago....	†12 15 pm	†10 55 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg....	†12 45 pm	* 3 25 am
Plymouth and Chicago.....	* 4 15 pm	
Lima and Crestline....	† 8 30 am	† 7 15 pm
New York and Washington.	* 7 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia...	* 7 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
New York and Washington.	* 9 25 pm	* 5 03 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia...	* 9 25 pm	* 5 03 am

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA Ry.
In effect Oct. 10, 1899.

NORTH BOUND.

*For Grand Rapids and north..........	2 20 a.m
† " " " " "	8 50 a.m
† " " " " "	4 25 p.m
†From Richmond arrives................	8 40 a.m

SOUTH BOUND.

*For Richmond and Cincinnati........	12 25 a.
† " " " "	7 15 a.m
† " " " "	12 35 p.m
†From Grand Rapids arrives............	7 00 p.m

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.

WABASH

Time Table Effective November, 26, 1899. From Fort Wayne,

GOING EAST.

No. 2 Fast Eastern Express, daily......	6 10 a.m
No. 6 New England Fast Mail daily....	11 55 a.m
No. 24 Atlantic Express................	6 46 p.m

GOING WEST.

No. 7 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily..	10 02 a.m
No. 5 Government Fast Mail, daily....	5 42 p.m
No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily.........	8 20 p.m

Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.

ALL TRAINS DAILY.

NICKEL PLATE

9-11-1899

All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.

Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class day coaches on thru trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.

All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6	3 25
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	3 00
Eastern Express, No. 4	8 30
Local Freight	†7 25

WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	2 05
Western Express, No. 1	11 15
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 35
Local Freight	†7 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.

Thru Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.

Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

THE FINDLAY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

Effective Dec., 4th, 1899.

EAST BOUND.

Lv. Fort Wayne 7:00 a.m. arr. Findlay 9:50 a.m
arr. Toledo (via C. H. D., 10:40 a.m
arr. Cincinnati (via. C. H. D.) 4:35 p.m
arr. Columbus (via. T. & O. C.) 2:05 p.m

WEST BOUND.

" " 1:20 p.m. arr. Fort Wayne 4:00 p.m
" Columbus (via. T. & O. C.) arr Ft. W 4:00 p.m

All trains daily except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE
No. 452 Way Freight	2 50 p.m
No. 458 Cin. Express and Mail	10 50 a.m
No. 415 Detroit and Ind'pls Express.	8 50 p.m

NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 452 Way Freight	5 55 a.m
No. 475 Through Express & Mail	11 45 a.m
No. 410 Detroit and Ind'pls Express	4 40 p.m

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.

SOUTH.

No. 41 leaves (except Sunday)	7 18 a.m
No. 43 daily	4 15 p.m
No. 171 Local Freight	5 30 a.m

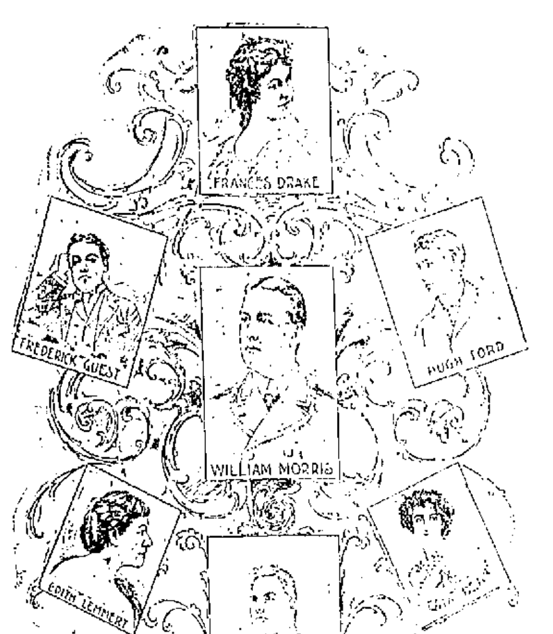
NORTH.

No. 41 arrives daily	11 40 a.m
No. 43 (daily except Sunday)	10 23 p.m
No. 170 Local Freight	4 40 p.m

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA."

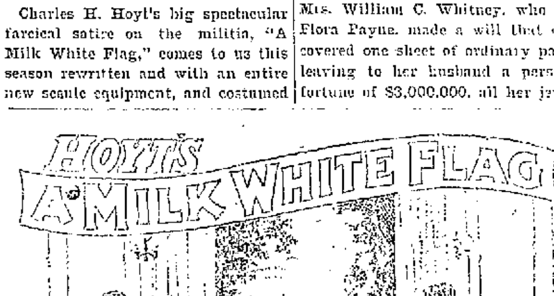
Readers of the statement of the groundwork of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula, a new play by Anthony Hope, which will be presented at the Masonic Temple theater next Tuesday night by William Morris and his excellent company, under the direction of Daniel V. Arthur, who manages the affairs of Mr. Stuart Robson in the big production of "Oliver Goldsmith," will notice that Mr. Hope's talent for invention in a comedy drama did not run dry. Possibly Mr. Hope took courage from the example of Mr. Barrie, who would not permit a professional adapter to touch "The Little Minister." A casual survey of the plot of "The Adventure of Lady Ursula" is satisfying as to its theatrical elements. First of all, it has the prime factor of action, and rapid action at that; then it is cast in an age of romance, when the sword was the inseparable companion of every gentleman, and when the slash doublet, knee breeches, spotless hose and silver buckles, the whole mass surmounted by a flamboyant hat, made him picturesque to the eye, and yet not lacking in excitement. The part of Sir George Sylvester offers opportunities of fine bearing and graceful acting, which Mr. Morris can so gracefully depict. The part of Lady Ursula will be played by Miss Frances Drake, who will appear as a boy in two scenes of the play. They will be supported by a galaxy of talent such as is seen only in a metropolitan production. "The Adveinture of Lady Ursula" is done by special arrangement with Daniel Frohman. Carriages may be orderde for 10:30.



WILLIAM MORRIS AND PROMINENT MEMBERS OF HIS NOTABLE COMPANY PRESENTING "THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSUL ."

HOYT'S "A MILK WHITE FALG."

Charles H. Hoyt's big spectacular farcical satire on the militia, "A Milk White Flag," comes to us this season rewritten and with an entire new scenic equipment, and costumed with the same dazzling prodigality that attended its first introduction to stage life. It is doubtful if any of the Hoyt plays have been as big winners financially as "The Flag." although it is well known that they have all been immensely popular. The late war has caused increased interest to be shown by the public in anything pertaining to military life or customs, and the satire on the dress parade methods of certain militia companies as illustrated in "A Milk White Flag" is of such good-natured character that the victims of it usually laugh the loudest and there are none to take offense. Besides, the extremely witty dialogue in the three acts of "A Milk White Flag," the spectacular features and military marches, mock court martials and stirring musical numbers keep the interest of the audiences sustained from start to finish. Vaudeville features are introduced to advantage in several scenes and many novelties are promised with this season's production. The military band still remains and discourses music whenever the opportunity occurs. "A Milk White Flag" comes to the Masonic Temple next Thursday.



A BIG SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION.

Nothing in past seasons can compare with this season's "Devil's Auction." Manager Yale has certainly surpassed himself in securing numerous novelties, special acts, etc., that will undoubtedly prove a surprise to the many patrons of this famous and long-lived spectacle. It will be hard to recognize one new feature, everything being absolutely new from the rise to the fall of the curtain. Among the many novel acts may be mentioned the famous European musical grotesque act by the Brothers Deltoralli, also Les Freres Lorella, whose act creates much mirth and laughter; James A. Kiernan, Mayme Mayo and others, combined with the many novelties, beautiful scenery, grand ballets, funny trick scenes, all go to make the best entertainment of the kind now before the public. "The Devil's Auction" will be the attraction at the Masonic Temple next Wednesday matinee and night.

WOMEN MAKE SHORT WILLS.

Women seldom make long wills. Mrs. William C. Whitney, who was Flora Payne, made a will that only covered one sheet of ordinary paper, leaving to her husband a personal fortune of $3,000,000, all her jewels and everything she possessed, and making him the only executor of the will. The will of Julia C. Conkling, widow of Roscoe Conkling, was even shorter than Mrs. Whitney's, yet the magnitude of the interests conveyed may be estimated by an excepting clause bequeathing $50,000 to her son-in-law. Mrs. Sarah English, of Williamsburg, who died childless, left $500 for the "comfortable maintenance" of her four pet cats, "to maintain them in the style to which they had been accustomed." Quite often some woman will leave an elaborate will, giving in detail much personal property and real estate, when she had never possessed any of the property specified. One woman added a codicil to her will that the property therein named should have been hers, but for some unknown reason it had never materialized, but it was a comfort to donate it in imagination, as she would have done, had it been real. This mode of procedure is equivalent to that of a man who, owning nothing, promises at the marriage altar to endow his wife with all his worldly goods. A woman was interested solely in the shortest will ever probated, that of Matthew Arnold, the English poet and litterateur: "I leave everything of which I die possessed to my wife, Frances."

DIPLOMAT'S DOGS EXEMPT.

Washington's mad dog scare has brought out the fact that the members of the diplomatic corps are not amenable to the regulations requiring that all dogs running at large be muzzled and that a tax of $2 must be paid on every dog. Since the agricultural department declared that rabies was prevalent in the District of Columbia and the adjacent counties of Maryland and Virginia, which was followed by the muzzling regulation, it has developed that the federal and local authorities concede that dogs belonging to foreign embassies and legations may run at large without muzzles, although the dog of an American citizen, President McKinley's, for example, must be muzzled and licensed.

The District authorities have therefore requested the ambassadors, ministers and attaches of the foreign establishments to co-operate with them in preventing the spread of rabies by muzzling their pet cannies. Every dog not wearing the metal tag which shows that his owner paid the required tax, is liable to be impounded. To overcome the possibility of a diplomatic incident through the arrest of a diplomat's dog by the undiscriminating poundmaster, the collector of taxes for the District sends the requisite number of license tags to each embassy or legation at the beginning of the fiscal year. These tags are furnished gratis, but an American citizen must pay $2 to secure one.

WOLSELEY'S ESCAPE.

Lord Wolseley was in his twenties and had only been in the army three years when he passed through probably the most exciting experience of his life. The incident occurred in Burmah, Wolseley being told off with a small detachment to cover a certain point in a skirmish. In the heat of the advance the young subaltern had the ill luck to fall into a deep hole. When he crawled out he found himself on the enemy's side. As he emerged from cover he was met by such a shower of bu s that he lost no time sliding back into his hole.

Thinking him dead, the Burmese sharpshooters ceased firing, and, after a mauvaise quart d'heure, Wolseley made another attempt to extricate himself from his position. Amid the smoke of some vigorous volley firing he emerged from his perilous prison and ran for his life He was 150 yards from the British line, and he declares that he ran on expecting every moment to be perforated with bullets. He escaped, however, although severely wounded, a less fortunate comrade falling dead within a few inches of the future commander-in-chief.—Collier's Weekly.

LOBSTER PICKS AND CRACKERS.

A late manifestation in table silver are the lobster picks and crackers, intended to be used where the broiled lobster is served whole. These implements have a use certainly at such times, but are not absolutely necessary, and can never be employed at any other service.—New York Evening Post.

TACT WINS EVERY TIME.

A woman of social position who has introduced more than one young woman to the "right people" was complaining the other day of the average girl's lack of diplomacy. "I can't do more than introduce her, advise her and push her ahead," she said, "and when she fails to become a fixed star, through inability to observe the simplest rules of common sense, why, I call it downright ingratitude. Most girls are social failures through their own faults. They may be ugly and stupid and even poor, but there are ugly, stupid and poor women in New York who have enviable social positions. On the other hand, a girl may have friends and clothes and books, and be an uncertain quantity socially, just for want of tact. It makes me particularly indignant just at this season, when smart balls are being given and house parties are being organized. Why, some of the women invited to them are hopelessly dull, just the sort of a person not to have in a country house or at a smart dance. Why are they asked? Because they have wit, not humor, or repartee, or conversational powers, but mother-wit that warns them what to say and when, and what not to say and to whom. No calling requires greater skill or tact then that of guest, and no calling brings greater compensation. Why, being a guest at certain houses means a social position for life in some instances, not to speak of the pleasures and privileges of being a guest in these luxurious days.

"Mrs. Blank is an ideal guest. She is a clever little witch, but most people think she is an angel. No wonder she is welcome everywhere. If she goes to visit Mrs. Van Orden Brown, whose beauty and belleship are things of the past, Mrs. Blank talks not of the success of the season's beauties.

"She may speak disparagingly of 'beauty, that flower which lasts but an hour,' except in some exceptional cases, and she may make a point of alluding to the sons and daughters of young and pretty Mrs. De Smythe, of whom the fading Mrs. Brown is jealous. The sons and daughters, to be sure, are still in the nursery, but to mention them in that casual way makes them seem quite grown up and their mother quite aged. In this way she gives her hostess the impression that her guest thinks she—Mrs. Brown—and young Mrs. De Smythe are of the same age, which is just what the faded beauty is trying to make herself and everyone else believe. Now, Margaret D—— is just the other kind of a girl. Last autumn she visited the Links, a family that prides itself on its sporting proclivities. Well, would you believe it, that shortsighted Margaret, whose social position is anything but secure, had the gaucherie to beat Mr. Link in a game of golf the very first day she played with him? She was elated, too, and wrote to me about it. I sent her a severe epistle, as you can imagine, telling her I was amazed and disappointed at her lack of common sense. I wouldn't call it tact; it was obvious. I advised her to wait until she had played half a dozen games of billiards with her hostess before permitting herself to win. Then, when she did win, attributing it entirely to her hostess' tuition I also implored her not to fail to skate awkwardly and to be sure to come in last or fall off her horse if she rode cross country. She took my scoldings in good part, and Mr. Link's spirits revived when she let him beat her every morning for a week, and the result is she has been invited to go to Crossroads again.

"Another stupid girl is Ethel Van Schaick. She hasn't a penny in the world and her only hope of ever being even fairly well off is to marry well. Young Midas, whose father made his money in shoe polish—the only polish in the family, by the way—is devoted to her, but the stupid child will never get him, as she seems to make it a point to talk of lineage and Knickerbocker stock and blue blood and other incongruous things to Mrs. Midas, whose family history is so obscure that, like the girl in the comic song, she 'don't know who she are.' Now, what is one to do with such undiplomatic girls? They are no more able to look out for their own interests than babes unborn. It really seems a pity with such a fine chance as they have. But what can I do? Yes, two lumps of sugar, please."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

PUTS FLESH ON THIN PEOPLE

JOHNSON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

A Scientific, Unfailing and Permanent Remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and all Stomach and Nerve Troubles.

Jas. Starin, of St. Paul, Minn., says: "I had always been thin and emaciated; appetite good but food did not seem to nourish me and had never found anything to do me any good until I commenced to take Johnson's Dyspepsia Cure. Have now been taking it two months, have gained fifteen pounds and am still increasing. It is a wonderful medicine for weak and run down people." Large Boxes, 10c, 25c and 50c.

FOR SALE BY

For Sale by All Leading Druggists.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cts. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Korea's first railway was opened to traffic September 18. It runs between Seoul and Chemulpo, and the track is now laid to within five miles of Seoul. It is of standard gauge, and is twenty-six and one-quarter miles long. The Japanese government appropriated $900,000 for its completion. American material and cars are used throughout.

BAR-BEN

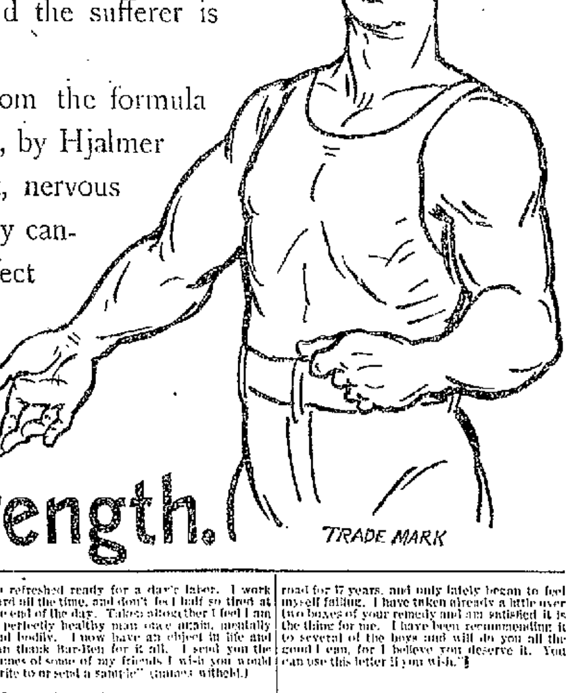
The Great Restorative.

If we should fully describe the effects of Bar-Ben upon men and women, our claims would be so startling, few would believe us. Draw on your imagination to its fullest extent, Bar-Ben will even then far exceed your expectations. Never has its equal been known in medical science. The most complicated and aggravated cases, heretofore considered incurable, yield almost instantly to the wonderful curative properties of this great remedy. Within three days after taking the first dose, you notice the return of the old vim, snap and energy that you have counted as lost forever, while a continued judicious use causes an improvement both wonderful and lasting.

Bar-Ben is the greatest known nerve tonic and blood purifier. It creates solid flesh, muscle and **strength**, clears the brain, makes the blood pure and rich, and causes a general feeling of health and renewed vitality, while the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers, and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit.

Bar-Ben is not a patent medicine, but is prepared direct from the formula of Elmer E. Barton, M. D., Cleveland's most eminent specialist, by Hjalmer O. Benson, Ph. D., B. S. For nervous prostration, overwork, nervous debility or excessive use of opium, liquor or tobacco, it positively cannot be excelled. One box will work wonders, six should perfect a cure. 50 cts. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Bar-Ben Restorative is sold by all live druggists, or will be mailed, sealed, upon receipt of price. Address Drs. Barton and Benson,

528 Bar-Ben Block, Cleveland, O.



The Glory of Man is Strength.

Rev. David Moffat, Boston.—"I am convinced there is no remedy equal to Bar-Ben for nervous [illegible] After taking it for less than two weeks I was [illegible] was again able to [illegible] always recommend [illegible] I was."

Dr. John Campbell, [illegible] physician, who [illegible] "Bar-Ben [illegible] satisfaction in my [illegible] who are suffering from [illegible] or sexual Neurasthenia, and [illegible] than any other [illegible] advise all practitioners to give it a thorough trial, instead of condemning it [illegible] so many new remedies have been in the past."

Miss Flora Eicholtz, Omaha, Neb.—"I cannot refrain from writing to thank you for the good your wonderful remedy has done me. I had given up all hopes of ever becoming a strong woman again and had resigned myself to single life, and I cannot thank you and my Heavenly Father enough that I am well again. May God bless you and your [illegible] in curing all who may try them. I am recommending your restorative to all of my friends and neighbors who are not well and know of many it has benefited. If you can use this letter to any advantage you can do so."

Chas. A. Strawn, Equitable Egg Co., Colo.—"Words are powerless to convey any idea of the mental and bodily suffering I underwent before I heard of Bar-Ben. In my despair and misery I tried [illegible] only to find that none of them had any good or lasting effect. I had begun to look on that my case was incurable, and when I started to take your tablets I did not have the least idea that they were going to do me any good. In less than a week I noticed a change and to-day I am a well man, blessing the day I first read your advertisement and sent for a box. I have only taken eight boxes in all, and as I consider them worth their weight in gold I am sending you by express a gold nugget we lately found. It will assay nearly $10.00. Kindly accept it as a token of my good will. If I can be of any service to you let me know."

Congressman L. . . . . "Your great remedy has certainly worked wonders, not only in my condition, but also for several to whom I recommended it. You are welcome to refer to me, but I prefer that my name does not appear in print."

Geo. M. Gooding, Hamilton, O.—"I am at this writing an entirely different man than when I first wrote you. I now eat anything without it troubling me afterwards, also sleep well and get up refreshed ready for a day's labor. I work hard all the time, and don't feel half so tired at the end of the day. Taken altogether I feel I am a perfectly healthy man once again, mentally and bodily. I now have an object in life and can thank Bar-Ben for it all. I send you the names of some of my friends I wish you would write to or send a sample." (names withheld.)

A manufacturer of Ft. Wayne, Ind., writes—"Business worry had pulled me down until I was a physical and mental wreck. I had no interest in anything and felt my business and myself going to the dogs. Your remedy has restored my energy and put new life into me until I feel like a man again. I shall continue to take it for a month or so longer, as I am sure I shall then be my old self again."

Engineer Sidney A. Curtis, of the Rock Island.—"There is no remedy like Bar-Ben when a man's nerves become unstrung. I have been on the road for 17 years, and only lately began to feel myself failing. I have taken already a little over two boxes of your remedy and am satisfied it is the thing for me. I have been recommending it to several of the boys and will do you all the good I can, for I believe you deserve it. You can use this letter if you wish."

Mrs. J. B. Killebrew, Welchburg, Va.—"I am writing to let you know Bar-Ben has cured me completely. I was treated by three of the best doctors in this section and they did me no good. When I began to take Bar-Ben in April, 1899, my weight was only 108 pounds, and I was a physical wreck, so nervous I could not hold a cup of tea without spilling it. To-day I weigh 152 pounds and am as strong and hearty as I can wish. I am now sure Bar-Ben is the greatest remedy on earth. My husband started to take it last month and we notice its good effects on his health already."

Read what the above say about Bar-Ben Restorative. They are only a very few among thousands.

SOLD ONLY IN FORT WAYNE BY RANKE & NUSBAUM, 88 Calhoun St. A. C. GOCKE, 98 Broadway. H. P. BEVERFORDEN, 236 Calhoun St. WEFEL'S PHARMACY, 314 S. Hanna St.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON III—FIRST QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JAN. 21.

Text of the Lesson, Luke iii, 1-17. Memory Verses, 3-6—Golden Text, Luke iii. 4—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Copyright, 1899, by D. M. Stearns.]

1, 2. "The word of God came unto John the son of Zacharias in the wilderness." The heavenly and the earthly are ever in contrast in this wonderful book; all things and people on earth are dependent upon heaven and should worship and adore and glorify the God of heaven and earth, who giveth life and breath and all things (Acts xvii, 24, 25), yet the general rule is forgetfulness of and rebellion against God. God is all the while seeking to win His creatures to Himself and came to earth in human form that He might Himself become a sacrifice for sin and in due time subdue all things unto Himself for the good of all and the glory of God. John the herald of Christ is now about 30 years of age (compare verse 23 and chapter i, 23), and the story of those 30 years is briefly summed up in chapter i, 15, 80. The civil and religious leaders of Jews and gentiles are set before us in these opening verses of our lesson, but the God who gives them being they know not. John, apart from the world and the world's ways, lives with and for God, and now receives from God his commission to go forth and make ready a people prepared for the Lord (chapter i, 17). Apart from the world we hear God.

3-6. Where God sends him there he goes as the Lord's messenger with the Lord's message. He is only a voice to be heard and not seen (verse 4 and John i, 23), and as such he fulfills Isa. xl, 3-5, which is here quoted. Had Jerusalem received the herald of her king and then her king, she would have been truly comforted and the kingdom would have come, but as she rejected both herald and king her comfort is delayed until He shall come again in His glory preceded by Elijah (Math. xxiii, 39; xvii, 11), and then all flesh shall see the salvation of God.

7-9. Multitudes came to him from Jerusalem, and all Judaea, and all the region round about Jordan, and were baptized of him in Jordan, confessing their sins (Math. iii, 5, 6), for one of the first works of the Holy Spirit as the word of God is heard and received is conviction of sin (John xvi, 8, 9). Until we know we are sick we will not want the physician; until we know we are blind we will not want our eyes opened; and the strange thing is that the multitudes are spiritually sick, and blind, and lame, and poor, and know it not (Rev. iii, 17); this is true of believers, for as to the unsaved they are all dead and know it not Eph. ii, 4, 5), but as the word is preached the Spirit causes even the dead to hear (John v, 25). When John saw the multitudes before him he desired the work to be thorough and not superficial and so he searched them with the word in the power of the Spirit. While salvation is the free gift of God, and we are saved wholly by faith and not by works (Rom. iii, 24; iv, 5; Eph. ii, 8, 9; Tit. iii, 5), yet where Christ is truly received, and there is really salvation, there must be, as a result of that salvation, the works of God manifest in the daily life (Eph. ii, 10; Tit. iii, 8).

10-14. As the people, the publicans, and the soldiers, asked him what they were to do now that they had been baptized, he made it very plain that their new life was to be manifest in deeds, not in words. They were to show their sincerity by their love to others, by righteousness and by mercy. It is all beautifully and concisely summed up in Mic. vi, 8, "Do justly, love mercy and humble thyself to walk with God." All manner of work, however good it may seem, is simply nothing, of no account before God, until the love of God has been shed abroad in the heart (1 Cor. xiii, 1-3). God having so loved us as to give Himself for us in the person of His Son, puts but one thing before the sinner who cannot by any means save himself, and that is the acceptance of His Son. Until this is done all else is vain and condemnation is written upon all (John iii, 18, 36). All efforts of the natural man to please God are like the offering of Cain which God could not accept, but the sinner who like Abel confesses his sin and accepts God's way of sacrifice is accepted.

15, 16. "He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with fire." As the people wondered whether John was the Christ or not, he told them of the One mightier than he whose shoes he was not worthy to unloose. He said he was not Elijah, nor that prophet, nor the Christ, but just one to herald and point out the Christ, and he loved to cry, "Behold, the Lamb of God!" He rejoiced to be the Bridegroom's friend and hear His voice and to decrease that the Bridegroom might increase (John iii, 27-30), and it was here he said that "A man can receive nothing except it be given him from heaven." This truth received gives perfect contentment under all circumstances, for God alone is seen as the giver or withholder, and when we are one with God in giving honor to His Son that He should be in all things pre-eminent (Isa. ii, 11, 17; Col. i, 18) we have a taste of heaven upon earth. It was said of John by Gabriel, "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord" (chapter i, 15), and the Lord Jesus said of him, "Among them that are born of women there hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist" (Math. xi, 11). To have only one ambition, to please God, not heeding what men may think or say, seems to me to be the height of the Christian life (1 Tim. ii, 15; 1 Thess. ii, 4), and God has made provision for our living this life (Gal. ii, 20; Heb. xiii, 20, 21). On our part it requires a willingness that Christ may be all, and we just vassals for His pleasure, not seeking our own nor pleasing self, but living only to exalt Him.

17. The reference here to the harvest which is the end of this age (Math. xiii, 39) makes us think that the baptism with the Holy Ghost and with fire will have its complete fulfillment at that time also. It shall all be fulfilled. The chaff shall find the fire and the wheat His garner; the kingdom shall come and the earth be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord; it shall be at His coming again in glory. What are we now doing to prepare the way of the Lord? Have we the spirit of John leading us not to think of self or self interest, but only to desire above all things to make Him known that those who will may accept Him and glorify Him by a holy life and thus hasten the completion of His body and the time of His return? Whosoever will may (Rev. xxii, 17).

Mrs. Aguinaldo has surrendered to Major March's battalion, and this would tend to discredit the report of her death, which was cabled from Manila on December 23.

Brother Gardner.

He Has Some Remarks On "English As She Is Spoke."

By M. QUAD. Copyright, 1898.

When the routine business of the regular meeting of the Lime-Kiln club had been concluded, Brother Gardner arose and looked up and down the aisles over his spectacles and said:

"Doorin' de past two weeks I hev bin clusly watchin' sartin members of dis club, and I hev bin pained and grieved to diskiver dat de advice I her frequently given has gone fur naught. A dozen times in de last three years I her advised and cautioned against de way a majority of you use de English language, but it 'pears to hev done no good. Ever since I was 'lected president of dis Lime-Kiln club I hev sot you an example in dis matter. I hev spoken plainly and simply, sayin' what I meant and meanin' what I said. De English language as she is spoke am good 'nuff fur anybody. Nobody need go huntin' around fur big words to make hisself understood. Nobody need lose his breath in findin' language to ask de way to de post office or de time o' day.

"If Brudder Samuel Shin am wid us yere to-night he will riz up," continued the president, after a rather painful pause.

Samuel had crowded in behind the stove and was just falling asleep, and he was a long minute in getting out where he could be seen. Then Brother Gardner said:

"Brudder Shin, de odder day, when you was buyin' 'taters in a grocery, I heard you say to de grocer dat de ambiguity of de sinuosity didn't 'pear to be commensurate wid de comparison.' De grocer didn't fall dead, but he will not be a well man again for some weeks. Jest what did you mean by dem words, Brudder Shin?"

"I dunno, sah," was the hesitating reply.

"Was it your object to paralyze dat grocer?"

"Can't say."

"Did your words refer to 'taters, 'lasses, watermillyons, or what?"

"Dunno."

"I thought not. You may sit down; Brudder Shin. You jest picked up dem words one by one, and when de time come you shot 'em off altogether. If you imagine dat you lowered de price of 'taters any let me tell you dat you am mistaken, and dat de exptation of de duration will soon dominate de jurisdiction. In other words, de next time I catch you puttin' frills on de English language you will come yere to find de doah locked agin you and your name crossed off de rolls.

"And Brudder Bebee," said the president, as he motioned for that individual to arise, "I hev a few words to say to you. I happened into a place de odder day whar' 15 cull'd men was shootin' craps. I was lookin' for my lost dawg. You was one of dem 15 men. You didn't see me, but I heard you say dat 'de climax of de occasion apprehended de similitude of de paragon.' I writ de words down in my book, and yere dey am. Will you kindly explain de pint you was tryin' to make?"

"We was talkin' 'bout de wah. I reckon," replied Brother Bebee in a shame-faced manner.

"Oh! I see! And did dem big words of yours refer to boom-shells, or what?"

"Reckon it was boom-shells, sah."

"Yes? Did you ever see a boom-shell?"

"No, sah."

"Well, I hev. Dey was invented to lift folkses up in de air and blow 'em all to pieces. I will gin you one week to git de kinks out o' your tongue and git back to de plain English language. At de end of dat time, if you haven't done it, you will find a bomb-shell waitin' fur you at de head of de alley stairs, and de pomposity of de affiliation will produce a consanguinity to articulate de diaphragm. In plain English, Brudder Bebee, dat boom-shell will scatter you ober a square mile of territory, and your widder will begin lookin' around fur a man wid sense in his head. You look tired and homesick, and you may now sot down."

As Brother Bebee fell back on his chair with a great jar the president asked for Shindig Watkins. The brother was in his place, and as he stood up he was asked:

"Brudder Watkins, was you in a woodyard de odder day to git a job?"

"Y-yes, sah," was the reply.

"Did you notice an old bald-headed cull'd man sorter hangin' around dere?"

"No, sah."

"Well, dere was one, and it was me. I sorter wanted to hear what you would say to dat man. When he axed if you had had any experience in runnin' a saw you answered dat you had, and dat de emergency of de domestical had always jubilated de non-existent. Do I quote your words correctly, sah?"

"I—I reckon."

"And as to deir meanin'? I hev worked in a woodyard myself, but I can't make out what dey refer to. Do dey mean dat you am a hustler?"

"Yes, sah."

"Did de woodyard man so understand?"

"Reckon not, sah."

"No, I reckon he didn't. In fact, I'm sure he didn't. I wasn't fur off when he riz up and took you by de collar and put his foot agin you and bounced you out. He didn't know you was tryin' to tell him dat you was a hustler from Hustleville, and could keep dat saw red-hot all day long, and so it was bad fur you. I've got jest a word to say to you. De next time you come up yere you will find Brudder Giveadam Jones waitin' on de stairs. You jest inquare of him if de perspicacity of de resolution has absorbed de climax of de catastrophe, and he will begin de work of makin' you feel weary. If you don't drap back on plain English befo' you strike de bottom step den Brudder Jones will git fined $5 and costs fur not bein' his kickin' mashee in good condition!"

The president helped himself to a glass of water, wiped the dew off his spectacles and kindly inquired if anybody had seen Elder Toots within the last month. The elder was only ten feet away, and he looked anxious and worried as he rose up.

"Elder Toots," softly began Brother Gardner, "did you cher meet up wid de tranquillity of de precarious reflection?"

"No, sah, I neber did."

"Did it ever occur to you dat de munificence of de problematical might enter into de radation of de epitome?"

"No, sah."

"You will scuse me fur axin' de questions, elder, but a day or two ago, when you was buyin' a spool of thread in a store, I heard you tellin' de clerk dat awin' to de impressiveness of de fluctuation you felt obleeged to prevert de ostensible deliberation. You know what you meant, don't you?"

"Not skassely, sah."

"Was it your objeck to paralyze dat clerk?"

"I reckon it was."

"And I reckon you did it. At least, he thinks you ar' a fool or a lunatic. Now, den, one brief word to you and all others. Dis foolin' wid de English language has got to stop or dis Lime-Kiln club will be busted all to smash. When you want codfish go to de grocery and ax fur it in so many words. When you talk of war, pollyticks or religion, you don't need any big words. I'm all out o' patience wid sich foolin' around and fur de last time I warn you dat de culmination of de infatuation will lead to a convolution of de perspiration. We will now pour de contents of de waterpail into de fire and go home."

Brother Gardner Arose.

Her Way.

May—It's a funny thing for Tom Justwed to call his wife a little insurgent.

Dot—An insurgent? Why?

May—Well, you see, every time they have a fight she always looks for a cash compromise.—Judge.

An Expert Opinion.

Judge—Do you mean to state that you recognize that the letter was written by the prisoner by the character of the handwriting?

Witness—Naw, yer honor; the man who wrote that letter never had no character.—Brooklyn Life.

Last year's consumption of whisky was the highest ever reached in the United Kingdom, according to the English temperance journals, being more than a gallon a head for every man, woman and child. Compared with 1878, there has been an increase in deaths from chronic alcoholism of 82½ per cent. among men and 145½ per cent. among women.

The Philadelphia Record calls attention to the fact that the iron workers who build the sky scrapers never go on duty when the least under the influence of liquor. If any one of them sees or hears of a derrick or scaffold man taking a drink, it is his duty to report at once, and the man is watched. When proof is found, the offender is instantly discharged.

M QUAD'S VEIN OF HUMOR

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His Excuses Were Reasonable.

I was stopping over night at the cabin of a mountaineer when a colporteur came along and was taken in, and after supper he expressed his surprise that no place of worship had been erected in the neighborhood.

"It's jest all owin' to two or three men," explained the settler. "I've offered to give the land and put in the foundations, but every time we've got together to talk it over old Jim Lee would be on hand. He'd keep shet until we'd got things about settled, and then he'd git up 'n say:

"'I'm in fur a church, same as the rest of yo', but befo' goin' any further, I want it known that I kin out-jump any darned critter in this crowd!'

"Yo' can't talk about a church when a man's blowin' around that way," said the mountaineer. "Yo' jest have to drop the church bizness and go out and jump. We'd allus to do that, and befo' the jumpin' was over we'd forgit everything else. It would run along for awhile, and then a dozen of us would git together agin. We'd reckon that we'd orter build a church, and we'd be sayin' how much we'd give, when that critter of a Pete Wharton would riz up and say:

"'I'm in fur a church, as yo' all know, but befo' we begin work I want it settled that I kin lay any man in this town on his back. I'm chiminin' that I kin out-wrassle anything what stands on legs, and I want to prove it.'

"Couldn't none of us stand any such bluff as that, yo' know, and so we'd drap the church to go out and wrassle. That would set things all back agin. Binehy somebody would stir 'em up agin, and we'd git together to make a beginnin'. When things was purty near fixed Tom Lee would suddenly remember sumthin' and git up and say:

"'I'm no hand to brag, as yo' all know, but I've got a mewl out yere who kin outrun anything on this road fur money.'

"That would bust the church bizness agin," explained the host. "We'd drap the church fur a mewl-race, and maybe it would be a year befo' it come up agin."

"But how are things now?" asked the good man.

"Wall, we're goin' to hold another meetin' next week."

"And do you think the matter will go through?"

"I'm hopin' so, suh. I'm hopin' so, but it all depends. We'll git together fur a solid talk, and we'll all agree that we orter hev a church, and if old Joe Keller don't riz up and bluff somebody to trade hogs, or Tom Mensloe don't start us off on a b'ar hunt over the hills, yo' kin sot it down that we'll git up and hump ourselves, and that the Lord will smile on our efforts!"

A Sage Who Had Been There.

One day as the Sage was gathering clams along the sea shore he was approached by a man who cried out in distress:

"O, Sage, I have come to ask for justice at your hands!"

The Sage picked up the cork of a brandy bottle, smelled of it and threw it away with a sigh, and said:

"I am here upon earth to see justice done to all men. State your case."

"There is a man who owes me four dollars, and he will not pay. It is a just debt, but he reviles me and tells me to go to a place that is hotter than this."

"My subjects must not treat one another thus," said the Sage, as his face grew stern. "He who contracts a just debt must pay it, even though he sells the shirt off his back. By what name is this shirker and reviler known?"

"It is one James O'Flynn, O Sage, and he is in the plumbing business."

"What! A plumber refuse to pay his debts! Of a verity, but a man who collects $2.50 for stopping a pin-hole leak in a water pipe must either pay his dues to his fellow-men or go to jail. I will send this plumber word of my decision."

"And there is another man also, O Sage, who owes me a bill and will not hand over the rhino," said the distrustful man.

"Ah! another yet? Hast asked him often to requite?"

"About a hundred times."

"And what saith he?"

"Same as the other, but a little more vigorously. He has even called me a robber for wanting mine own."

"And his name and occupation?"

"He is called Green, and he is in the ice business, O Sage."

"What! A man in the ice business, who gives 18 pounds for 25, refusing to pay his honest dues! It seems incredible. Hast made no mistake about Mr. Green?"

"None whatever, O Sage. He owes me three dollars, and he will not pay."

"Then I will make him eat a ton of his own ice, and it shall be honest weight at that! Thou canst spread the news that I will do this. By the way, what is your name and business?"

"I am called Consolidated, O Sage, and I run a gas plant."

"And the plumber and the ice man owe you for gas consumed?"

"That is the indebtedness. See—here are the bills. I knew that you were a just man and would not see me—"

"Begone, caitiff—begone!" roared the Sage, as he threw up his hands. "As I told you before, I am upon earth to see justice done, but when a gas man complains of a plumber and an ice man it is carrying things altogether too far. The plumber has ever overcharged me, and the ice man has given me short weight, but the gas man has billed me three dollars for the month my house was closed up tight as a drum. Go to, thou man of gail—go to!"

One Way.

She—How can one go about applying for a divorce?

He—Well, applying a flatiron to the side of his head is a pretty good way.—Indianapolis Journal.

GREGORY.

Nearly Ruined Himself by Drink at College But God Gave Him Another Chance.

Gregory awoke. This was his dingy bed in the boarding house, but the mattress was like a bed of coals; the air that he breathed was flame.

"What's the matter?" he tried to say, but the words were faint and thick. The landlady, paler and more anxious even than usual, and the old doctor, who looked after the college men when they were ill, stood beside the bed.

"But I am not ill! I never was ill in my life!" Gregory tried to get out of bed, but he found he could hardly draw his breath. The doctor's red face began to grow dim and far-off.

"I have telegraphed his mother," said the landlady. "She cannot get here till morning."

"He may not know her," the old man said. "It is a sharp attack. A year ago he could have thrown it off, but now I fear—"

"Yes. He has been drinking hard for month-," sighed the landlady.

A year ago he could have thrown it off? Did they think he was going to die? Was that what they meant? He—Gregory King! Why, he was only 20! He had all his life to live. His mother always said that he never had a day's sickness since he was born, and was so proud of it! But then she was proud of everything about him! He had not thought much about her lately. Poor little woman! How many years she had been denying herself to save money enough for him to come to college!

"MOTHER?" HE SAID.

He became delirious. He thought he was leaving home again on that first day. His mother had taken him into her room and they knelt by the bed and prayed that he might live a clean, honest life, true to God, and that some day he might do noble work in the world. And then she kissed him and tried to laugh when she said good-by, and the neighbors were out on the village street and waved their hands.

Then he went down into the life he had known, and that he had rioted in for the last six months. Had he lost his chance in the world for that? Had he lost God?

As the doctor watched his delirious patient, he fancied that there was meaning in his eyes—a dumb agony of prayer. But presently the sufferer fell into a heavy stupor.

Many hours passed before Gregory awoke again. The weight on his lungs was gone. He could breathe, and his brain was clear. A little woman in black was kneeling by the bed, holding his hand. "Mother?" he said.

"Yes, my son," she said, trying to be calm. "Go to sleep. We hope the danger is past."

But Gregory looked steadily at her and then at the sunlight breaking through the window. He knew that God had heard him and given him another chance.—Youth's Companion.

NOTES OF REFORM.

Calhoun county, Ia., will have no legal saloons for at least another year, as the saloon men have given up the fight for licenses.

Lafayette township, near Medina, O., has gone dry, leaving but two wet townships in the county, those of Liverpool and Wadsworth.

The Montreal saloonists have appointed a committee to wait upon the Quebec government and demand certain changes in the license laws in the interest of their trade.—National Advocate.

A crusade against the 90 saloons of Joliet, Ill., is now on. The point of attack is their violation of four laws, viz.: selling after 11 p. m., keeping open Sundays, selling to minors, and selling to drunkards. Mich's Criterion, commenting on the fact, says: "If the saloons kept to the law, they would not be so vulnerable."

CUSTOM OF "TREATING."

It Is at the Root of the Drink Evil To-Day—Strong Words by Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler.

Several years ago a gentleman of my acquaintance fell into the habit of using intoxicants until he seldom passed a day without some symptoms of drunkenness. He sometimes came home to his family in a state of beastly intoxication. Under their piteous appeals he consented to go to an inebriate asylum, and after a few months of treatment he came back apparently entirely reformed. Sunshine again filled the house that had long been shadowed with shame and sorrow. He continued sober for several months, but one day an old friend met him in New York, greeted him cordially and invited him to go into a downtown restaurant and take a social glass with him. Under a sudden impulse he yielded, and that one glass aroused the latent appetite; the chained tiger was loosed again, and my poor wife went home that night painfully and disgracefully drunk! During the brief remainder of his life he was a wreck!

That whole tragedy of a ruined life was the result of a single act which goes under the designation of "treating." That friend who offered the enticing glass probably meant no harm! Doubtless he had no intention to work a fellow's ruin; granted that he had no thought of doing a serious harm. He did it, however, as if he had been actuated by a fiendish malice.

"Forever is wrought by word or thought
As well as by blow and blade."

The pernicious and absurd custom of "treating" a friend to a glass of intoxicating liquor is one of the most prolific causes of intemperance. It often engenders the habit of drinking; it often confirms the awful propensity; and sometimes, as in the case of that gentleman mentioned in the beginning of this article, it seems a command inebriate back into the men. The danger of this treating custom is that it wears the guise of friendship and appeals to the weak side of human nature. "Come and take a drink with me," says the politician who hopes to win a vote. "Won't you take a social glass with me?" is the subtle invitation of a false friendship that is too often yielded to. It is not everyone that has the nerve of a Brooklyn neighbor of mine who, having once been an inebriate, used to say to anyone who invited him to take a drink: "If you ask me to do that again I'll knock you down!"

This perilous custom of treating has spread very widely. When a customer has made a good purchase he is often invited by the merchant to go off to a restaurant or a barroom for a bottle of wine to "close up the bargain." The drummers for commercial houses seek very often to win customers by polite invitations to a drinking resort, or to a theater, or sometimes to haunts too vile to be mentioned. I know of a very affable salesman in a wholesale dry goods establishment who became a dissipated man from having to invite customers to lunch with him over a bottle of wine! His employers set that bright young man to tempt other people, and he did it at the cost of his own character. The various athletic contests and intercollegiate ball games are attended with an enormous amount of drinking; much of it takes the form of "treating" by those who have won their games or their bets. It is not too much to say that a vast amount of intemperance, with its terrible results to purse, character and immortal souls, can be traced directly to that cunning device of the devil which puts poison into a man's brain under the pretense of putting a kindness into his heart.

In these days a very large amount of moral artillery is very properly aimed at the traffic in intoxicants. Righteous denunciations are hurled at the saloons. But the destructive drink traffic really is fed by and depends upon the drink custom. Intemperance is bred in the club, in the home and in the social circle—well as in the barroom. The purchaser of liquor is a partner with the liquor seller. Everyone who buys an intoxicant or offers an intoxicant to another does his or her part toward maintaining the drink customs which underlie the waste and the woe and wretchedness of intemperance. The question of wages and of justice to the laboring man also is a wide attention; but who will dispute that if all the money that is spent by the working classes in "treating" each other to alcoholic beverages were saved there would be than ands of better furnished homes, better clad wives and better fed children?

There is another very weighty thought to be laid by every man's conscience. It is this. The person who offers an intoxicating glass to another—from whatever motive—is responsible for the results of that glass! The false friend who in obedience to a fiendish and abominable custom "treated" the reformed inebriate of whom I spoke to a fresh row drink of liquor was responsible, to a certain extent, for that man's relapse and ruin. Certainly, if he had not asked and urged that gentleman to drink with him he would not have taken that fatal drop. "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink." He is accountable for what comes out of that neighbor's lips—yes, and for what that brain may do under the influence of the infamous draught. Whenever you, my reader, from a false kindness are guilty of "treating" another to a glass of intoxicating beverage, I wish that you might see these solemn words cut in with a diamond on that glass:

"Within this glass a serpent coils:
And in its depths does ruin swim;
Around its brim temptation glides,
And death is dancing on the brim!"

—Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, in Messenger.

A crusade against the saloons of Stillwell and Mill Creek, Ind., has been started by the pastor of the Friends' church.

The Denver Post man suggests that if Otis would put a first of the year bill collector on guinaldo's trail he would run him to earth in mighty quick order.

White Fruit House

In order to meet the wants of the trade, we have laid in an extraordinary large stock of goods. Notwithstanding the tendency for prices going up, our supplies were purchased early, thereby you will derive the benefit of the low prices.

The Sugar market has taken a drop of a half cent per pound on all grades.

SUGARS DOWN ½C POUND.

Cha ce C Sugar, 5 lb.
Choice Yellow Extra C Sugar 4c lb.
Cut Loaf, Sugar 5½c lb.
Coffee A Sugar, 5½c lb.
Best Granulated Sugar, 5c lb.
Powdered Sugar, 5½c lb

COFFEES STILL REMAIN UNCHANGED.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customers and a much better article.

Good Rio, Green, 8c lb.
Very Best, Green Rio, 10c lb.
Old Government Java, Green, 25c lb.
Rich Mocha, Green, 25c lb.
Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Bonito in Packages, 10c lb.
Roasted Java, 31c lb.
Roasted, Mocha, 31c lb.

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.

There has not been any change in this market during the year. The tax remains on tea.

Good, Young Hyson 35c lb.
Extra Good, 40c lb.
Very best Young Hyson, 50c lb.
Gunpowder, good, 40c lb; best 50c lb.
Best, Imperial 50c lb.
English Breakfast, Best, 50c lb.
Good Oolong 35c lb; best 50c lb.
Japan Tea, 40c; best, 50c lb.
Tea Dust in 1 lb package, 25c lb.

CANNED GOODS.

The peach crop has been very small, there will be no eastern peaches and California will supply the trade.

California Green Gages, 14c can
Calif ornia Egg Plums, 14c can.
California Apricots, 16c can.
California Peaches, 16c can.
California White Cherries 20c can
Tidal Wave Tomatoes, 8c can.
Chester Sugar Corn, 7c can.
Egyptian Cream Corn, 10c can.
Early June Peas, 9c can.
String Beans, 8c can.

DRIED FRUITS.

The market on dried fruits has been affected the same as canned goods.

California Raisins, 9c lb.
Best California Raisins, 11c lb.
California Apricots 16c lb.
California Prunes 6c and 9c lb.
Evaporated Apples, 10c lb.
Domestic Apples, 7c lb.
Pitted Cherries, 12c lb.
New Currants, 8c lb.
No. 1 Raspberries, 17c lb.

FISH. FISH. FISH.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $1.50
Fancy White Fish, kit, 45c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.00
Mackerel, kit, $1.25
Labrador Herring, 15c each.
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.10
Scotch Herring, 20c, $1.25
Holland Herring, keg, 65c
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, 7c.

OILS—HARNESS, NEATSFOOT, LINSEED AND MACHINE.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Boiled Linseed Oil, 50c gallon
Raw Linseed Oil, 50c gallon
Castor Oil, 70c gal.
Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon.
Machine Oil, Dark, 20c gal.
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon.
Fish Oil, 35c gallon
Lard Oil, 60c gallon

MAPLE SYRUP, OTHER SYRUPS AND NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Golden Drips, 25c per gallon.
Best New Orleans 35c gal.
Maple Syrup, 75c per gallon.
Good New Orleans Molasses, 15c gal.
Fich Yellow Sorghum, 40c gal.
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 35c.

WINES AND LIQUORS, FOR MEDICAL USE ONLY

Kelley Island and Catawba, 50c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
California Sherry, 80c gallon.
German Kummel, $1.50 gallon.
German Kummel, bottles, 60c.
California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 40c.
Whiskies, new, $1.00 and $1.25 gallon.
Whiskies, old, $1.40 $1.75 and $2.50 gallon.

FINE CUT AND PLUG TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Pay Car Fine Cut, 35c lb.
Sweet Cut Fine Cut, 40c lb.
Hiawatha Fine Cut 65c lb.
Our Mary Cigars, 60c per box.
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box.
Ten Cigars, $1.25 per box.
Horse Shoe, Plug, 45c lb.
Battle Ax, 35c plug; J. T. Plug, 35c lb.
Standard Navy Plug, 35c plug.
Bamboo Smoking 25c lb.
Golden Star Smoking, 20c lb.
Mail Pouch, 4c lb.

CANDIES OF ALL KINDS.

Pure Stick, per lb, 5c
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

Carpets, Mattings, Oil Cloth, Linoleums and Window Shades

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. The whole corner is devoted to these goods so you can find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each.
Window Shades, extra, 25c each.
Window Shades, best, 30c each.
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c.
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c.
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 35c.
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 65c.
Linoleum, good, 35c yard.
Linoleum, best, $1.40 yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 22c yard.
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c yard.
Ingrain Carpets good, 25c yard.
Ingrain Carpets, 50c yard.
Extra Sizers, per yard 50c.

Be sure and give us a call and we will save you 20 per cent. on above goods.

White Fruit House.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

ELOQUENT AND STRIKING DISCOURSE ON THE WONDERS OF THE HUMAN EYE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage, in his own way, calls attention to that part of the human body never perhaps discoursed upon in the pulpit, and challenges us all to the study of Omniscience. Text, Psalm 94, 9: "He that formed the eye, shall He not see?"

The imperial organ of the human system is the eye. All up and down the Bible God honors it, extols it, illustrates it, or arraigns it. Five hundred and thirty-four times is it mentioned in the Bible. Omnipresence—"the eyes of the Lord are in every place." Divine care—"as the apple of the eye." The clouds—"the eyelids of the morning." Irreverence—"the eye that mocketh at its father." Pride—"oh, how lofty are their eyes." Inattention—"the fool's eye in the ends of the earth." Divine inspection—"wheels full of eyes." Suddenness—"in the twinkling of an eye at the last trump." Olivetic sermon—"the light of the body is the eye." This morning's text: "He that formed the eye, shall He not see?"

MARVELS OF THE EYE.

The surgeons, the doctors, the anatomists and the physiologists understand much of the glories of the two great lights of the human face, but the vast multitudes go on from cradle to grave without any appreciation of the two great masterpieces of the Lord God Almighty. If God had lacked anything of infinite wisdom He would have failed in creating the human eye. We wander through the earth trying to see wonderful sights, but the most wonderful sight we ever see is not so wonderful as the instruments through which we see it.

It has been a strange thing to me for 30 years that some scientist with enough eloquence and magnetism did not go through the country with illustrated lecture on canvas 30 feet square, to startle and thrill and overwhelm Christendom with the marvels of the human eye. We want the eye taken from all its technicalities, and some one who shall lay aside all talk about the pterygomaxillary fissures, the sclerotica, and the chiasma of the optic nerve, and in plain, common parlance which you and I and everybody can understand, present the subject. We have learned men who have been telling us what our origin is and what we were. Oh, if some one should come forth from the dissecting table and from the classroom of the university and take the platform, and asking the help of the Creator, demonstrate the wonders of what we are. If I refer to the physiological facts suggested by the former part of my text, it is only to bring out in plainer way the theological lessons of the latter part of my text. "He that formed the eye, shall He not see?"

OPTICAL APOLOGIES.

I suppose my text referred to the human eye, since it excels all others in structure and adaptation. The eyes of the fish and reptiles and moles and bats are very simple things, because they have not much to do. There are insects with a hundred eyes, but the hundred eyes have less faculty than the two human eyes. The black beetle swimming the summer pond has two eyes under water and two eyes above the water, but the four insectile are not equal to the two human. Man placed at the head of all living creatures must have supreme equipment, while the blind fish in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky have only an undeveloped organ of sight, an apology for the eye, which, if through some crevice of the mountain they should go into the sunlight, might be developed into positive eyesight.

In the first chapter of Genesis we find that God, without any consultation, created the light, created the trees, created the fish, created the fowl, but when He was about to make man He called a convention of divinity, as though to imply that all the powers of Godhead were to be enlisted in the achievement. "Let us make man." And if God called a convention of divinity to create man, I think the two great questions in that conference were how to create a soul and how to make an appropriate window for that emperor to look out of.

CHAOS IRRADIATED.

See how God honored the eye before He created it. He cried until chaos was irradiated with the utterance, "Let there be light!" In other words, before He introduced man into this temple of the world, He illumined it, prepared it for the eyesight. And so after the last human eye has been destroyed in the final demolition of the world, stars are to fall and the sun is to cease its shining, and the moon is to turn into blood. In other words, after the human eyes are no more to be profited by their shining, the chandeliers of heaven are to be turned out. God, to educate and to bless and to help the human eye, set on the mantel of heaven two lamps—a gold lamp and a silver lamp—the one for the day and the one for the night.

To show how God honors the eye, look at the two balls built for the residence of the eye. Seven bones making the wall for each eye, the seven bones curiously wrought together. Kingly palace of ivory is considered rich, but the balls for the residence of the human eyes are richer by so much as human bone is more sacred than elephantine tusk. See how God honored the eye when He made a roof for them, so that the sweat of toil shall not smart them, and the rain dashing against the forehead might not drip into them: the eyebrows not bending over the eye, but reaching to the right and to the left, so that the rain and the sweat should be compelled to drop upon the cheek, instead of falling into this divinely protected human eyesight.

DELICATE CONTRIVANCE.

See how God honored the eye in the fact presented by anatomists and physiologists that there are 800 contrivances in every eye. For window shutters, the eyelids opening and closing 30,000 times a day. The eyelashes so constructed that they have their selection as to what shall be admitted, saying to the dust, "stay out," and saying to the light "come in." For inside curtain the iris or pupil of the eye, according as the light is greater or less, contracting or dilating. The eye of the owl is blind in daytime, the eyes of some creatures are blind at night, but the human eye is so marvelously constructed it can see both by day and by night.

Many of the other creatures of God can move the eye only from side to side, but the human eye, so marvelously constructed, has one muscle to lift the eye and another muscle to lower the eye, and another muscle to roll it to the right, and another muscle to roll it to the left, and another muscle passing through a pulley to turn it round and round—an elaborate gearing of five muscles as perfect as God could make them.

There is also the retina gathering the rays of light and passing the visual impression along the optic nerve about the thickness of the lamp wick, passing the visual impression on to the sensorium and on into the soul.

NEEDS NO IMPROVEMENT.

What a delicate lens, what an exquisite screen, what soft cushions, what wonderful chemistry of the human eye. The eye washed by a slow stream of moisture whether we sleep or wake, rolling imperceptibly over the pebble of the eye and emptying into a bone of the nostril. A contrivance so wonderful that it can see the sun 95,000,000 miles away and the point of a pin. Telescope and microscope in the same contrivance. The astronomer swings and moves this way and that, and adjusts and readjusts the telescope until he gets it to the right focus; the microscopist moves this way and that, and adjusts and readjusts the magnifying glass until it is prepared to do its work, but the human eye without a touch beholds the star and the smallest insect. The traveler along the Alps with one glance taking in Mount Blanc and the face of his watch to see whether he has time to climb it. Oh, this wonderful camera obscura which you and I carry about with us, so from the top of Mount Washington we can take in New England, so at night we can sweep into our vision the constellations from horizon to horizon. So delicate, so semi-infinite, and yet the light coming 95,000,000 miles at the rate of 200,000 miles a second is obliged to halt at the gate of the eye, waiting until the portcullis be lifted. Something hurled 95,000,000 miles and striking an instrument which has not the agitation of even winking under the power of the stroke.

RELIEF FROM TEARS.

There is also the merciful arrangement of the tear gland by which the eye is washed and through which wells the tide which brings the relief that comes in tears when some bereavement or great loss strikes us. The tear is not an augmentation of sorrow, but the breaking up of the Arctic of frozen grief in the warm Gulf Stream of consolation. Incapacity to weep is madness or death. Thank God for the tear glands and that the crystal gates are so easily opened. Oh, the wonderful hydraulic apparatus of the human eye! Divinely constructed vision. Two lighthouses at the harbor of the immortal soul under the shining of which the world sails in and drops anchor.

What an anthem of praise to God is the human eye! The tongue is speechless and a clumsy instrument of expression as compared with it. Have you not seen the eye flash with indignation, or kindle with enthusiasm, or expand with devotion, or melt with sympathy, or stare with fright, or leer with villainy, or droop with sadness, or pale with envy, or fire with revenge, or twinkle with mirth, or beam with love? It is tragedy and comedy and pastoral and lyric in turn. Have you not seen its uplifted brow of surprise, or its frown of wrath, or its contraction of pain? If the eye say one thing and the lips say another thing, you believe the eye rather than the lips. The eyes of Archibald Alexander and Charles G. Finney were the mightiest part of their sermons. George Whitefield enthralled great assemblages with his eyes, though they were crippled with strabismus.

LUTHER'S PENETRATING GAZE

Many a military chieftain has with a look hurled a regiment to victory or to death.

Martin Luther turned his great eye on an assassin who came to take his life and the villain fled. Under the glance of the human eye the tiger, with five times a man's strength, snarls back into the African jungle.

But those best appreciate the value of the eye who have lost it. The Emperor Adrian, by accident, put out the eye of his servant, and he said to his servant: "What shall I pay you, in money or in lands—anything you ask me. I am so sorry I put your eye out." But the servant refused to put any financial estimate on the value of the eye, and when the emperor urged and urged again the matter he said: "O emperor, I want nothing but my lost eye." Alas! for those for whom a thick and impenetrable veil is drawn across the face of the heavens and the face of one's kindred. That was a pathetic scene when a blind man lighted a torch at night and was found passing along the highway and some one said, "Why do you carry that torch when you can't see?" "Ah!" said he, "I can't see, but I carry this torch that others may see me and pity my helplessness and not run me down." Samson, the giant, with his eyes put out by the Philistines, is more helpless than the smallest dwarf with vision undamaged. All the sympathies of Christ were stirred when He saw Bartimeus with darkened retina, and the only salve He ever made that we read of was a mixture of dust and saliva, and a prayer with which He cured the eyes of a man blind from his nativity.

CATASTROPHE OF BLINDNESS.

The value of the eye shown as much by its catastrophe as by its healthful action. Ask the man who for twenty years has not seen the sun rise. Ask the man who for half a century has not seen the face of a friend. Ask in the hospital the victim of opthalma. Ask the man whose eyesight perished in a powder blast. Ask the Bartimeus who never met a Christ, or the man born blind who is to die blind. Ask him.

How it adds to John Milton's sublimity of character, when we find him at the call of duty sacrificing his eyesight. Through studying at late hours and trying all kinds of medicament to preserve his sight, he had for twelve years been coming toward blindness, and, after awhile, one eye was entirely gone. His physician warned him that if he continued reading and writing he would lose the other eye. But he kept on with his work, and said, after sitting in total darkness: "The choice lay before me between dereliction of duty and loss of eyesight; in such a case I could not listen to the physician, not if Aesculapius himself had spoken from his sanctuary; I could not but obey that inward monitor. I know not what spoke to me from heaven." Who of us would have grace enough to sacrifice our eyes at the call of duty?

But, thank God, some have been enabled to see without very good eyes. General Havelock, the son of the more famous General Havelock, told me this concerning his father. In India, his father and himself with the army were encamped one evening-time after a long march.

PRESUMPTION ON VALOR.

General Havelock called up his soldiers and addressed them, saying in words, as near as I can recollect: "Soldiers! There are 200 or 300 women, children and men at Cawnpore at the mercy of Nana Sahib and butchers. These poor people may any hour be sacrificed. How many of you will go with me for the rescue of those women and children? I know you are all worn out, and so am I. But all those who will march with me to save those women and children hold up your hand." Then Havelock said: "It is almost dark, and my eyesight is very poor and I cannot see your raised hands, but I know they are all up. Forward to Cawnpore!" That hero's eyes, though almost extinguished in the service of God and his country, could see across India and across the centuries. But let anybody who has one good eye be thankful, and all those who have two good eyes be twice as thankful. Take care of your eyes and thank God every morning when you open them for capacity to see the light. I do not wonder at the behavior of a poor man in France. He had been born blind, but was a skillful groom in the stables.

A surgeon riding up one evening, gave his horses into the care of the blind groom. Late at night the traveling surgeon went to the stables and found the groom still at work upon the horses, and the grateful and sympathetic surgeon resolved in the morning to reward the blind groom with money. But in the night the surgeon bethought himself that perhaps he could give the groom something better than money. In the morning he said to the blind groom: "Step out into the sunshine! You are 40 years of age. I surely could have cured your blindness if I had seen you sooner, but come to Paris and I will give you sight if you do not die under the operation."

SAW HIS LOVED ONES.

Paying the poor man's way to Paris, the operation was successful. For the first time the man saw his wife and children, and having taken a good look at them he turned and said: "Let me look upon my friend, the surgeon, who has opened all this beautiful world to me and shown me my beloved ones." Was not that glorious? Only those who have been restored from utter blindness can appreciate the omnipotent blessing of eyesight.

The Earl of Bridgewater, in his last will and testament, bequeathed $40,000 for essays to be written on the power and wisdom and goodness of God as manifested in creation, and Sir Charles Bell, the British surgeon, fresh from Corunna and Waterloo, where he had been tending the wounded and studying the formation of the human body amid the amputating horrors of the battlefield, accepted the invitation to write one of those Bridgewater treatises, and he wrote on the human hand—a book that will live as long as the world lives. Today I have only hinted at the splendors, glories, the wonders, the divine revelations, the apocalypses of the human eye, and I stagger back from the awful portals of the physiological miracle which must have taxed the ingenuity of God, to cry out in your ears the words of my text: "He that formed the eye, shall he not see?" Shall Herschel not know as much as his telescope? Shall Fraunhofer not know as much as his spectroscope? Shall Swammerdam not know as much as his microscope? Shall Dr. Hooke not know as much as his micrometer? Shall the thing formed know more than its maker? "He that formed the eye, shall He not see?"

OTHERS SEE US.

The recoil of this question is tremendous. We stand at the center of a vast circumference of observation. No privacy. On us, eyes of cherubim, eyes of seraphim, eyes of archangel, eyes of God. We may not be able to see the inhabitants of other worlds, but perhaps they may be able to see us. We have not optical instruments strong enough to descry them; perhaps they have optical instruments strong enough to descry us. The mole cannot see the eagle midair, but the eagle mid-sky can see the mole mid-grass. We are able to see mountains and caverns of another world; but perhaps the inhabitants of other worlds can see the towers of our cities, the flash of our seas, the marching of our processions, the white robes of our weddings, the black scarfs of our obsequies. It passes out from the guess into the positive when we are told in the Bible that the inhabitants of other worlds do come to this. Are they not all ministering spirits sent forth to minister to those who shall be heirs of salvation?

But human inspection and angelic inspection and stellar inspection and lunar inspection and solar inspection are tame as compared with the thought of divine inspection. "You converted me twenty years ago," said a colored man to my father. "Twenty years ago," said the other, "in the old schoolhouse prayer meeting at Bound Brook, you said in your prayer: 'Thou God seest me,' and I had no peace under the eye of God until I became a Christian." Hear it: "The eyes of the Lord are in every place." "His eyes were as a flame of fire." "I will guide thee with mine eye."

MEANING OF THE STARS.

Oh, the eye of God, so full of pity, so full of power, so full of love, so full of indignation, so full of compassion, so full of mercy! How it peers through the darkness. How it outshines the day; How it glares upon the offender! How it beams on the penitent soul! Talk about the human eye as being indescribably wonderful—how much more wonderful the great, searching, overwhelming eye of God! All the eternity past and all eternity to come upon the retina. The eyes with which we look into each other's face today suggest it. It stands written twice on your face and twice on mine, unless through casualty one or both have been obliterated. "He that formed the eye, shall he not see?" Oh, the eye of God! It sees our sorrows to assuage them, sees our perplexities to disentangle them, sees our wants to sympathize with them. If we fight him back, the eye of an antagonist. If we ask His grace, the eye of an everlasting friend.

You often find in a book or manuscript a star calling your attention to a footnote or explanation. That star the printer calls an asterisk. But all the stars of the night heavens are asterisks calling attention to God, an all-observing God. Our every nerve a divine handwriting. Our every muscle a pulley divinely swung. Our every bone sculptured with divine suggestiveness. Our every eye a reflection of the divine eye. God above us, and God beneath us, and God before us, and God behind us, and God within us. What a stupendous thing to live! What a stupendous thing to die! No such thing as hidden transgression.

ALL SINS KNOWN.

A dramatic advocate in olden times at night in a court room, persuaded of the innocence of his client, charged with murder, and of the guilt of the witness who was trying to swear the poor man's life away—that advocate took up two bright lamps and thrust them close up to the face of the witness and cried: "May it please the court and gentlemen of the jury, behold the murderer!" and the man practically under that awful glare confessed that he was the criminal instead of the man arraigned at the bar. O, my friends, our most hidden sin is under a brighter light than that; it is under the burning eye of God.

He is not a blind giant stumbling through the heavens. He is not a blind monarch feeling for the step of his chariot. Are you wronged? He sees it. Are you poor? He sees it. Have you domestic perturbation of which the world knows nothing? He sees it. "Oh," you say, "my affairs are so insignificant I can't realize that God sees me and sees my affairs." Can you see the point of a pin? Can you see the eye of a needle? Can you see a mote in the sunbeam? And has God given you that power of minute observation and does He not possess it himself? "He that formed the eye, shall He not see?"

But you say, "God is in one world and I am in another world; He seems so far off from me I really don't think He sees what is going on in my life." Can you see the sun 95,000,000 miles away? And you do not think God has a prolonged vision? But you say, "There are phases of my life and there are colors, shades of colors in my annoyances and vexations that I do not think God can understand." Does not God gather up all the colors and all the shades of color in the rainbow? And do you suppose there is any phase or any shade in your life that He has not gathered up in His own heart?

ALL EYES SHALL OPEN.

Besides that, I want to tell you it will soon all be over, this struggle. That eye of yours so exquisitely fashioned and strung and hinged and roofed will before long close in the last slumber. Loving hands will smooth down the silken fringes. So He giveth his beloved sleep.

A legend of St. Frotobert is that his mother was blind and he was so sorely pitiful for the misfortune that one day in sympathy he kissed her eyes and by miracle she saw everything. But it is not a legend when I tell you that all the blind eyes of the Christian dead under the kiss of the resurrection morn shall be gloriously open. Oh, what a day that will be for those who went groping through the world under perpetual obscuration, or were dependent on the hand of a friend, or with an uncertain staff felt the way, and for the aged of dim sight, about whom it might be said that "they which look out of the windows be darkened," when eternal daybreak comes in!

What a beautiful epitaph that was for a tombstone in a European cemetery: "Here reposes in God, Katrina, a saint, eighty-five years old and blind. The light was restored to her May 10, 1840."

SEVEN DOBSONS.

At the New Year reception at the white house three ladies, a mother and two handsome daughters, who are well known in society there, passed into the red parlor and then entered the line. Just behind them came a colored woman, and back of her two young ladies, quite plainly dressed, and then a man. The society woman gave her name, "Mrs. Dobson," and each of the young ladies said "Miss Dobson." Then the young lady of color said "Miss Dobson" and the two young ladies behind her each murmured "Miss Dobson," and were followed by the young man, who said "Mr. Dobson." By that time everybody within hearing distance were shaking with suppressed laughter. The seven "Dobsons" eyed each other scornfully after they got into the east room, and, excepting the society woman and her daughters, went their several ways, they being in no way connected. The name, adds the Washington Star, which tells the story, was not Dobson, but that does not matter.

STEKETEE'S PIN WORM DESTROYER.

Mothers Read the Following Testimonials:

Mothers, Attention!

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS IN CHILDREN.

Extreme appetite by spells, then again, loss of appetite; severe pains in the bowels; very often the child's stomach is like a drum; crying or whining; blue under the eyes, white about the mouth; foul breath; red spots on its cheeks, as though it had a fever; worm fevers; some have constant diarrhoea; offensive discharge from the bowels; convulsions or worm fits and cough. The child is restless at night and starts frequently when asleep; paleness around the mouth extending up the side of the nose, and itching of the nose, is a common symptom. Itching of the anus is indicative of the presence of the Pin Worm. Epilepsy and every form of Nervous Derangement often result from irritation.

Hundreds of children having these symptoms have died and the cause of their death was worms.

What is the best remedy? STEKETEE'S WORM DESTROYER, the only sure remedy.

MOST EVERY ONE.

Most every—if not every—mother knows what it means when her little one cannot get to sleep, but cries out: "Oh, mamma, something is biting me." It is not piles that may be allayed by a salve—no, it is the troublesome little pin worm that wiggles and twists and irritates the child till it becomes nervous, fretful and peevish. The simplest remedy, harmless to the child, but death to the pin worm, is Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer. If one or any of yours are annoyed by the little pests, pin worms, send 25 cents in postage stamps to George G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Michigan, and he will send you a box of Destroyer postpaid. Ask your druggist for Steketee's Worm Destroyer.

STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer

CURES WORM SPASMS.

D. M. Mercon, of Snohomish, Wash., writes: "I received a bottle of your Worm Destroyer. My little girl used it for worm spasms and it cured her. I gave a neighbor a few doses for her child; it was gnawing its tongue—was stupid. It was entirely cured by the use of this valuable remedy."

SHALL NEVER BE WITHOUT IT.

Rushville, N. Y., Mrs. C. Arnold writes: "Our baby has only had one symptom of spasm since we have used your medicine, and only two pin worms passed since we used it. Before I gave your medicine much phlegm passed, but since I gave your remedy he is well of that. We think it is wonderful. Send me another bottle, as we will not be without it."

TRIED EIGHT YEARS.

H. Hipsch, of Webster, S. D., says: "We used your Worm Destroyer on our little girl. A few doses of it helped her; have tried everything for worms the past eight years, and never before found anything to help her. I cheerfully recommend your remedy."

THE ONLY WORM AND FEVER MEDICINE

worth having. So writes Mrs. H. A. Madden, of Colville, Washington, to George G. Steketee, proprietor Steketee's Worm Destroyer. "Please find inclosed 25c for which send me your worm medicine, which I am very fond of and think the only worm and fever medicine worth having. Cannot get it here. Druggist refused to get it." If the reader wishes to buy Steketee's Worm Destroyer and cannot get it at the drug store, send 25c in postage stamps to me address. GEORGE G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Has Your Darling Child a Fever?

First of all, give it Steketee's Worm Destroyer.

HAS IT A FOUL BREATH?

Give it Steketee's Worm Destroyer. It cleanses the stomach.

HAS IT SPASMS?

Give it Steketee's Worm Destroyer.

IS YOUR CHILD RESTLESS AT NIGHT?

It is worms that ails your child.

HAS IT FAINTING FITS?

A sure sign of worms.

The child is restless at night and starts frequently when asleep. Itching and scratching of the anus is a sure sign of Pin Worms. Young and old are troubled with worms. Use no salve. Use

STEKETEE'S WORM DESTROYER.

Ludington, Mich.

Mr. Steketee:

Dear Sir: I have thoroughly tried your "Worm Destroyer," and think it the best remedy for Worms known. I have tried numberless other remedies for our three-year-old daughter, with no benefit. She was failing so fast her condition became alarming. Having noticed your advertisement, I immediately purchased a bottle of your "Worm Destroyer." A few doses improved her health, and a few more have restored her to her natural healthy condition. All symptoms of spasms have completely disappeared. I should feel unsafe without the medicine in the house. I have no objections to your using my name for reference, and I am glad to inform frightened mothers of so good a remedy. Yours respectfully, MRS. C. P. LUDWIG.

Ask your druggist for Steketee's Worm Destroyer. Take no substitute.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

Has world-wide fame for marvellous cures. It surpasses any other salve, lotion, ointment or balm for Cuts, Corns, Burns, Boils, Sores, Felons Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Chapped Hands, Skin Eruptions; Infallible for Piles. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c at Dreier & Bros.

PUBLIC MANNERS.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is not satisfied with the manners of the general public. Especially is she displeased with the manners of what she terms "high society." She was present at a meeting of the New York League of Unitarian Women, the object of which was a discussion on the century's progress in morals and manners. Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman and Rev. Antoinette Blackwell took care of the morals. "I wonder," said Mrs. Howe, "if the manners of the general public have improved at all. I contrast with the manners of my youth the free use in high society of what we may call the dialects of low life, but, far more and worse than all, the modern aristocracy of the millionaire class, the aping by Americans of foreign tastes and ambitions. In Aesop's Fables the ass put on the lion's skin, but in our modern society the American lion would gladly be mistaken for the European ass, and has here and there acquired the foreign bray."

OLD PEOPLE MADE YOUNG.

J. C. Sheman, the veteran editor of the Vermontville (Mich.) Echo, has discovered the remarkable secret of keeping old people young. For years he has avoided Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Indigestion, Heart Trouble, Constipation and Rheumatism by using Electric Bitters, and he writes: "It can't be praised too highly. It gently stimulates the kidneys, tones the stomach, aids digestion and gives a splendid appetite. It has worked wonders for my wife and me. It's a marvelous remedy for old people's complaints." Only 50c at Dreier & Bros.' drug store.

The municipality of Pasadena, Cal., owns a sixty-two acre grove of English walnuts. This year it yielded 37,000 pounds of nuts, for which the city received $3,023.39.

MADE YOUNG AGAIN.

"One of Dr. Kings New Life Pills each night for two weeks has put me in my 'teens' again," writes D. H. Turner, of Dempseytown, Pa. They're the best in the world for Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Purely vegetable. Never gripe. Only 25c at Dreier & Bros. drug store.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

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Loans money on Farm and City Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

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